

Andrew Martin & Associates P.L.L.C.
1685 S. Colorado Blvd #S,442
Denver, Colorado, 80222
Phone: 720-432-1205

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLORADO**

BOB LEWIS,

Plaintiff,

vs.

Google, INC, A Delaware Corporation
YouTube LLC, A Delaware Limited
Liability Company

Defendant(s)

Case No.: 1:19-cv-02387

**SECOND AMENDED
COMPLAINT FOR
DAMAGES, RELIEF,
DECLARATORY JUDGMENT**

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Trial Date: None Set

The Plaintiff, Bob Lewis (PLAINTIFF LEWIS) brings this complaint for actual, compensatory and punitive damages, declaratory judgment, and other equitable relief against Defendants YouTube LLC (YOUTUBE) and its parent company Google, Inc (GOOGLE), in their individual capacity, as joint enterprise state actors and/or agents of China, The EU, and multiple other foreign governments, collectively referred to as GOOGLE unless otherwise specified.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Plaintiff, Bob Lewis, brings this lawsuit to stop GOOGLE to stop unlawfully discriminating against him by virtue of censoring and demonetizing his videos because of

1 GOOGLE's opposition to PLAINTIFF LEWIS' Christian religious affiliation, national origin as
2 a patriotic American citizen who supports American tradition and culture, and for lawfully
3 exercising his Constitutionally protected First Amendment rights. GOOGLE has a well-
4 established history of discriminatorily censoring those that promote Christian beliefs, patriotic
5 American culture and laws, and constitutionally protected First Amendment free speech rights.
6 GOOGLE does this specifically by arbitrarily and maliciously demonetizing LEWIS' videos,
7 algorithmic limiting the discovery of LEWIS' channel and videos on their platform, and deleting
8 LEWIS' YouTube channel, Misandry Today.

9 2. Private company Defendants GOOGLE function as *de facto* and/or *de jure* agents and as
10 joint enterprise state actors on behalf of the nations of The Peoples Republic of China, the EU,
11 and the signatory governments of the Christchurch Call agreement. As *de facto* and/or *de jure*
12 agents and as joint enterprise state actors, GOOGLE enforces Chinese, EU, and Christchurch
13 Call signatory government laws within the United States, against law abiding United States
14 citizens, in violation of the United States Constitution. Specifically, these foreign countries
15 criminalize hate speech, while United States laws and federal courts recognize no hate-speech
16 exception under the United States Constitution's First Amendment protections that American
17 citizens enjoy.

18 3. This action, while filed on behalf of LEWIS, personally and as an individual, is a case of
19 extreme national importance to the American people. On information and belief, GOOGLE
20 knowingly and actively foments insurrection against the United States government by: (1)
21 funding non-profit organizations like the Southern Poverty Law Center, which directly provides

1 material aid and funding domestic terrorists such as Antifa; (2) creating and maintaining
2 company sponsored employee “Resist” protest groups which protest, sometimes violently,
3 against the American Federal government and American citizens who promote and/or speak out
4 in support of the American tradition, and the American way of life; (3) by directly and indirectly,
5 funding Anti-American and sometimes illegal causes, such as open borders, and aiding and
6 abetting the federal crime of illegal immigration.

7 4. On information and belief, GOOGLE CEO Sundar Pichai, (Pichai), in an apparent effort
8 to conceal the true extent of GOOGLE’S foreign collaboration and foreign interference with
9 American citizen’s constitutionally protected free speech rights, misrepresented material facts
10 while under oath when he testified to the United States Congress in 2018. Under U.S. federal
11 law, willfully misrepresenting material facts under oath to Congress is a crime pursuant to 18
12 U.S. Code § 1621 and/or 18 U.S. Code § 1001. Pichai did this when he denied, under oath, that
13 GOOGLE/YOUTUBE maintained blacklists and manually manipulated content on their websites
14 and/or platforms.

15 5. On information and belief, on behalf of the aforementioned foreign governments,
16 GOOGLE uses its global market dominance and massive monopoly power to unlawfully and/or
17 unethically coerce other big tech companies and others to collaborate with GOOGLE to
18 knowingly, unethically, unlawfully, and maliciously silence, censor, and demonetize and/or
19 deplatform American citizens who speak in support of Christian beliefs, American values, laws,
20 and traditions. Further, GOOGLE coerces other big tech companies to become *de facto* and/or *de*
21 *jure* agents and joint enterprise collaborators with foreign governments to enforce foreign law on

1 United States citizens, on American soil, including the PLAINTIFF LEWIS. GOOGLE's actions
2 may very well violate the Sherman Act, the Lanham act, in addition to aiding and abetting
3 violations of federal criminal law, as well as constitute insurrection against the United States
4 government and American people.

5 6. GOOGLE's bad faith censorship, silencing American's free speech, national origin
6 discrimination, and religious discrimination, in addition to other damages caused to PLAINTIFF
7 LEWIS, constitute a direct domestic threat to the Constitution of the United States; represent a
8 clear and present danger to the integrity of the United States electoral system and the American
9 way of life as well as represent a clear and present danger to law abiding American patriots and
10 citizens.

11 II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

12 7. PLAINTIFF LEWIS alleges and incorporates all preceding allegations as fully set forth
13 above in paragraphs 1 through 6.

14 8. This Court has original subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S. Code § 1331 over
15 the PLAINTIFF's Free Speech Discrimination, Religious Discrimination, and National Origin
16 Discrimination claims pursuant to 42 U.S. Code § 1983 and 42 U.S. Code § 2000a, as well as
17 other applicable federal civil rights law.

18 9. This Court also has original subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S. Code § 1331
19 over the PLAINTIFF's constitutional challenge claims regarding 47 U.S. Code § 230.

20 10. This Court has personal jurisdiction over GOOGLE because the defendant maintains a
21 significant presence in Colorado state by virtue of maintaining a \$130 million dollar, 200,000+

1 square foot office complex that employs in excess of 800 workers located in the city of Boulder
2 Colorado.

3 11. This Court has personal jurisdiction over the PLAINTIFF LEWIS as he resides in
4 Colorado.

5 12. Additionally, this Court has diversity jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S. Code § 1332, as
6 PLAINTIFF LEWIS has no connection to GOOGLE's headquarters located in the State of
7 California and the Plaintiff's damages to exceed \$75,000.

8 13. Additionally, this Court has original jurisdiction because, as described herein,
9 GOOGLE's Terms of Service constitutes an adhesion contract and is unconscionable and
10 unenforceable as a matter of law.

11 14. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391 for the reasons set forth in
12 statements 10, 11, and/or 13.

13 **III. THE PARTIES**

14 15. PLAINTIFF LEWIS alleges and incorporates all preceding allegations as fully set forth
15 above in paragraphs 1 through 14.

16 16. PLAINTIFF LEWIS, is a societal, cultural, and political commentator who owns and
17 operates the website located at internet DNS address: MisandryToday.com, operates the YouTube
18 Channel Misandry Today, and is the author of The Feminist Lie, It Was Never About Equality.

19 17. DEFENDANT GOOGLE Inc. is a for profit, public corporation incorporated under the
20 laws of the State of Delaware, with its principal place of business in Mountain View, California
21 and regularly conducts business throughout the state of Colorado and globally. On information

1 and belief, at all relevant times, Defendant GOOGLE acts as an agent of Defendant YOUTUBE
2 and controls and/or participates in controlling/directing discriminatory practices as related to
3 restricting constitutionally protected speech, religious discrimination, and national origin
4 discrimination, as well as other causes of action alleged in this complaint regarding the
5 YouTube.com website and/or platform.

6 18. DEFENDANT YOUTUBE, LLC is a for profit limited liability corporation, wholly
7 owned by GOOGLE, and organized under the laws of the State of Delaware. YOUTUBE's
8 principal place of business is Mountain View, California and it regularly conducts business
9 throughout Colorado. Defendant YOUTUBE operates the largest and most popular internet video
10 viewer site, platform, and service in the world and holds itself out as one of the most important
11 and largest public forums for the expression of ideas and exchange of speech available to the
12 public. On information and belief, at all relevant times Defendant YOUTUBE acts as an agent of
13 GOOGLE. and uses, relies on, and participates with GOOGLE in restricting speech on the
14 YOUTUBE website, platform, or service.

15 IV. FACTS RELEVANT TO ALL CLAIMS

16 19. PLAINTIFF LEWIS alleges and incorporates all preceding allegations as fully set forth
17 above in paragraphs 1 through 18.

18 **4.1: GOOGLE is a Chinese State Actor**

19 20. In September 2015, Chinese President Xi Jinping arrived in Seattle and met with tech
20 leaders. GOOGLE executives were invited to this private meeting between tech leaders and the
21 Chinese President.

21. In June 2017, The People's Republic of China passed a National Intelligence Law. On information and belief, a true and correct translated copy was obtained and downloaded by Brown University on or about March 2019 and, at the time this pleading was prepared, is located online at the following website:

http://cs.brown.edu/courses/csci1800/sources/2017_PRC_NationalIntelligenceLaw.pdf

(Incorporated and attached herein as ***Exhibit A***)

22. The People's Republic Of China National Intelligence Law in June 2017, Article 7 states in pertinent part:

Any organization or citizen shall support, assist and cooperate with the state intelligence work in accordance with the law. (Article 7, ***Exhibit A***)

23. Article 12 of China's 2017 National Intelligence Law states:

State intelligence work organization may, in accordance with relevant state regulations, establish cooperative relations with relevant individuals and organizations and entrust relevant work (Article 12, ***Exhibit A***)

24. Article 16 of China's 2017 National Intelligence Law states, in pertinent part:

When the staff of the state intelligence work organization performs tasks according to law, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the State, after obtaining the corresponding documents, they may enter the relevant areas and places that restrict access and may understand and ask relevant information to relevant organs, organizations and individuals.

(Article 16, ***Exhibit A***)

25. Article 17 of China's National Intelligence Law states, in pertinent part:

According to the needs of the work, according to the relevant national regulations, the staff of the national intelligence work agency may preferentially use or legally requisition the... communication tools, sites and buildings of relevant organs, organizations and individuals, and if necessary, may set relevant workplaces and equipment...

(Article 17, *Exhibit A*)

26. Article 28 of China's National Intelligence Law states, in pertinent part:

Whoever violates the provisions of this law and obstructs the state intelligence work organization and its staff from carrying out intelligence work according to the law shall be recommended by the state intelligence work agency to be dismissed by the relevant units or be warned by the state security organs or public security organs...Detained, if it constitutes a crime, criminal responsibility shall be investigated according to law.

(Article 28, *Exhibit A*)

27. In January 2018, news website *Engadget* reported GOOGLE maintains at least four offices in China located in Hong Kong, Shenzhen, Beijing, and Shanghai staffed with hundreds of employees. On information and belief, GOOGLE operates in China, as an organization, thus is required by the 2017 National Intelligence Law to function as a joint enterprise collaborator and agent of the Chinese government. (See: <https://www.engadget.com/2018/01/17/google-shenzhen-office/>, attached and incorporated herein by reference as *Exhibit B*)

28. In August 2018, the *Intercept* published an article outlining GOOGLE's secret joint enterprise agreement with the Chinese government to develop a search engine designed to be compatible with China's state sponsored censorship and intelligence activities. This search engine project was called Project Dragonfly. Project Dragonfly, during development, had hundreds of GOOGLE employees assigned to work on it.

(See: <https://theintercept.com/2018/08/01/google-china-search-engine-censorship/>, attached and incorporated herein by reference as *Exhibit C*)

29. The *Intercept* reported GOOGLE CEO Sundar Pichai met with a top Chinese government official as part of an effort to re-enter China in December 2017. (*Exhibit C*)

1 30. According to the Intercept, GOOGLE's Project Dragonfly will filter websites blocked by
2 the Chinese government's great firewall. This includes but is not limited to information about
3 political opponents, free speech, news organizations, and academic studies. Project Dragonfly's
4 censorship will apply across the platform. (*Exhibit C*)

5 31. On information and belief, despite public outcry from the American people and
6 GOOGLE's own employees, GOOGLE continued development of Project Dragonfly on behalf
7 of the Chinese government until, at least, July 2019.

8 32. On information and belief, GOOGLE willingly collaborates and operates as a joint-
9 enterprise state actor with the Chinese government's national intelligence service and works to
10 keep this relationship a secret. The only reason these facts are publicly known to the Intercept is
11 because this information was leaked by a GOOGLE employee.

12 33. PLAINTIFF LEWIS has been very public and vocal regarding his support of
13 Constitutional First Amendment Free Speech Rights, Second Amendment right to bear arms, The
14 sanctity of the U.S. electoral System, his support of American tradition and culture, as well as his
15 firm opposition to communist and socialist enemies of the United States concept of capitalism.

16 34. On information and belief, GOOGLE Subsidiary YOUTUBE uses censorship techniques
17 associated with Project Dragonfly against PLAINTIFF LEWIS to discriminate against him based
18 on his national origin as a patriotic American, silence his constitutionally protected Freedom of
19 Speech regarding as values as an American citizen and his religion as a Christian.

20 35. In 2018, The Electronic Frontier Foundation criticized GOOGLE for its lack of
21 transparency related to its willingness to work for the People's Republic of China regarding

1 creation Project Dragonfly on behalf of the Chinese government. (See Electronic Frontier
 2 Foundation Article: *Google Needs to Come Clean About Its Chinese Plans*, published August 15,
 3 2018 and attached and incorporated herein as ***Exhibit D***)

4 **4.2: GOOGLE Operates As EU State Actor**

5 36. PLAINTIFF LEWIS alleges and incorporates all preceding allegations as fully set forth
 6 above in paragraphs 1 through 35.

7 37. In or about 2012, DEFENDANT YOUTUBE created its “Trusted Flagger” program. On
 8 an Official YouTube Blog Post from September 22, 2016 states in pertinent part:

9 Back in 2012, we noticed that certain people were particularly active in
 10 reporting Community Guidelines violations with an extraordinarily high
 11 rate of accuracy. From this insight, the Trusted Flagger program was born
 12 to provide more robust tools for people or organizations who are
 13 particularly interested in and effective at notifying us of content that
 14 violates our Community Guidelines.

15 As part of this program, Trusted Flaggers receive access to a tool that
 16 allows for reporting multiple videos at the same time.

17 Our Trusted Flaggers’ results around flagging content that violates our
 18 Community Guidelines speak for themselves: their reports are accurate
 19 over 90% of the time. This is three times more accurate than the average
 20 flagger.

21 (See: <https://youtube.googleblog.com/2016/09/growing-our-trusted-flagger-program.html>,

attached and incorporated herein at ***Exhibit E***)

On information and belief, YOUTUBE Trusted Flaggers get videos pulled offline three times
 more often than an average flagger. In other words, 90% of the time when a Trusted Flagger
 flags a video for removal, that video is taken offline.

38. Online News Outlet The Verge reported on March 17, 2014, that the British Government and other government agencies are YOUTUBE Trusted Flaggers. They state, in pertinent part:

A report from The Financial Times last week revealed that **British authorities are among these super flaggers**, and they're constantly scouring the video site for extremist propaganda.

Roughly 200 people and organizations are included in the pool of trusted flaggers, the Journal says, and **less than 10 of those slots are filled by government agencies**.

And that power shouldn't be underestimated: more often than not, flags from participants spell doom for videos that receive them.

(See: <https://www.theverge.com/2014/3/17/5519542/youtube-super-flaggers-elite-group-hunts-and-kills-content>, attached and incorporated herein as *Exhibit F*)

39. On or about May 31, 2016 The Guardian Reported in Pertinent Part:

An online “code of conduct” aimed at fighting hate speech has been launched by the European Union in conjunction with four of the world’s biggest internet companies.

Facebook, Twitter, YOUTUBE and Microsoft have all been involved in the creation of the code...

...It establishes “public commitments” for the companies, including the requirement to review the “majority of valid notifications for removal of illegal hate speech” in less than 24 hours, and to make it easier for law enforcement to notify the firms directly.

GOOGLE’s public policy and government relations director, Lie Junius, said “We’re committed to giving people access to information through our services, but we have always prohibited illegal hate speech on our platforms... We are pleased to work with the Commission to develop co- and self-regulatory approaches to fighting hate speech online.”

(See: <https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2016/may/31/facebook-youtube-twitter->

1 [microsoft-eu-hate-speech-code](#), Attached and incorporated herein as *Exhibit G*)

2 40. The text of European Union's Code of Conduct agreement with Facebook, Microsoft,
3 Twitter, and YOUTUBE/GOOGLE can be downloaded here:

4 https://ec.europa.eu/newsroom/document.cfm?doc_id=40573, (Attached and incorporated herein
5 as *Exhibit H*)

6 41. GOOGLE is a joint enterprise and/or pervasively intertwined state actor by virtue of
7 signing the European Union Code of Conduct Agreement, which states in pertinent part:

8 The IT Companies support the European Commission and EU Member
9 States in the effort to respond to the challenge of ensuring that online
10 platforms do not offer opportunities for illegal online hate speech to spread
11 virally.

12 "the Commission will intensify work with IT companies, notably in the EU
13 Internet Forum, to counter terrorist propaganda and to develop by June
14 2016 a code of conduct against hate speech online"

15 In order to prevent the spread of illegal hate speech, it is essential to ensure
16 that relevant national laws transposing the **Council Framework Decision**
17 **2008/913/JHA** are fully enforced by Member States in the online as well
18 as the in the offline environment.

19 The IT Companies underline that the present code of conduct 3 is aimed at
20 guiding their own activities as well as sharing best practices with other
21 internet companies, platforms and social media operators.

The IT Companies, taking the lead on countering the spread of illegal hate
speech online, have agreed with the European Commission on a code of
conduct setting the following public commitments:

- The IT Companies to have in place clear and effective processes to review notifications regarding illegal hate speech on their services so they can remove or disable access to such content. The IT companies to have in place Rules or Community Guidelines clarifying that they prohibit the promotion of incitement to violence and hateful conduct.

- 1 • Upon receipt of a valid removal notification, the IT Companies to
2 review such requests against their rules and community guidelines and
3 where necessary national laws transposing the Framework Decision
2008/913/JHA, with dedicated teams reviewing requests.
- 4 • The IT Companies to review the majority of valid notifications for
5 removal of illegal hate speech in less than 24 hours and remove or disable
access to such content, if necessary.
- 6 • In addition to the above, the IT Companies to educate and raise
7 awareness with their users about the types of content not permitted under
8 their rules and community guidelines. The notification system could be
used as a tool to do this.
- 9 • The IT companies to provide information on the procedures for
10 submitting notices, with a view to improving the speed and effectiveness of
11 communication between the Member State authorities and the IT
12 Companies, in particular on notifications and on disabling access to or
13 removal of illegal hate speech online. The information is to be channelled
14 through the national contact points designated by the IT companies and the
15 Member States respectively. This would also enable Member States, and in
16 particular their law enforcement agencies, to further familiarise themselves
17 with the methods to recognise and notify the companies of illegal hate
18 speech online.
- 19 • The IT Companies to encourage the provision of notices and flagging
20 of content that promotes incitement to violence and hateful conduct at scale
21 by experts, particularly via partnerships with CSOs (*civil society organizations*), by providing clear information on individual company Rules and Community Guidelines and rules on the reporting and notification processes. The IT Companies to endeavour to strengthen partnerships with CSOs by widening the geographical spread of such partnerships and, where appropriate, to provide support and training to enable CSO partners to fulfill the role of a "trusted reporter" or equivalent, with due respect to the need of maintaining their independence and credibility.
- The IT Companies rely on support from Member States and the European Commission to ensure access to a representative network of CSO partners and "trusted reporters" in all Member States to help provide

high quality notices. IT Companies to make information about "trusted reporters" available on their websites.

- The IT Companies to provide regular training to their staff on current societal developments and to exchange views on the potential for further improvement.

- The IT Companies to intensify **cooperation between themselves and other platforms and social media companies** to enhance best practice sharing.

- The IT Companies and the European Commission, recognising the value of independent counter speech against hateful rhetoric and prejudice, aim to continue their work in identifying and promoting independent counter-narratives, new ideas and initiatives and supporting educational programs that encourage critical thinking.

- The IT Companies to intensify their work with CSOs to deliver best practice training on countering hateful rhetoric and prejudice and increase the scale of their proactive outreach to CSOs to help them deliver effective counter speech campaigns. The European Commission, in cooperation with Member States, to contribute to this endeavour by taking steps to map CSOs' specific needs and demands in this respect.

- The European Commission in coordination with Member States to promote the adherence to the commitments set out in this code of conduct also to other relevant platforms and social media companies.

(See: *Exhibit H*)

42. In December 2016 The EU Commissioner for Justice, Consumers and Gender Equality, Věra Jourová, released a report from the EU Commission entitled Code of Conduct On Countering Illegal Hate Speech Online: First Results of Implementation. (EU Justice Commission Hate Speech 2016 Report)

(See: http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/newsroom/image/document/2016-50/factsheet-code-conduct-8_40573.pdf attached and incorporated herein as *Exhibit I*)

1 43. The position of EU Commissioner for Justice, Consumers and Gender Equality is the
2 person who is responsible for overseeing the Commission department responsible for EU policy
3 on justice, consumer rights and gender equality.

4 44. Framework Decision 2008/913/JHA Council Framework Decision 2008/913/JHA of the
5 Acts Adopted Under Title VI of the **EU Treaty** of November 28, 2008 on combating certain
6 forms and expressions of racism and xenophobia by means of criminal law.

7 (See: [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2008:328:0055:0058:en:PDF)

8 [uri=OJ:L:2008:328:0055:0058:en:PDF](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2008:328:0055:0058:en:PDF), attached and incorporated herein as **Exhibit J**)

9 45. On information and belief, GOOGLE is abiding by and expanding to U. S. markets, the
10 online enforcement of “hate speech” laws promulgated by the European Union. Framework
11 Decision 2008/913/JHA requires EU Member States to enact criminal penalties for racism and
12 other forms of hate speech. (Pg 3, Article 3: Criminal Penalties, **Exhibit J**)

13 46. The EU Justice Commission Hate Speech 2016 Report notes that the grounds for
14 reporting hate speech were the following: race, color, national origin, ethnic origin, decent,
15 religion, anti-Muslim hatred, antisemitism, sexual orientation or gender-related hatred. (Pg. 3 of
16 EU Justice Commission Hate Speech 2016 Report, **Exhibit I**)

17 47. The EU Justice Commission Hate Speech 2016 Report also notes that of the 600
18 notifications that were made, 270 were made by EU sanctioned “**Trusted Flaggers**” (Pg. 4, EU
19 Justice Commission Hate Speech 2016 Report, **Exhibit I**)

20 48. The ERDi, (European Digital Rights) an association of civil and human rights
21 organizations across Europe, in opposition to the Defendants’ Code of Conduct agreement with

the European Union, stated, in pertinent part:

Firstly, the code recognises that the companies are “taking the lead on countering the spread of illegal hate speech online.” It seems peculiar that either the European Commission or the EU Member States should not to take the lead.

In a society based on the rule of law, private companies should not take the lead in law enforcement, theirs should always have only a supporting role – otherwise this leads to arbitrary censorship of our communications.

This creates a problem because internal rules are mixed together with legal obligations, with no clear distinction between them – it then becomes unclear what is against the law and what is not, what is legitimate speech and what is not.

In the code of conduct, there is not a single mention about the essential role of judges in our democratic societies. There is no mention about the enforcement of the law by public authorities. At each crucial point where law should be mentioned, it is not.

The European Union is founded on crucial human rights principles, including that restrictions should be provided for by law. Giving private companies the “lead” role in dealing with a serious societal problem and replacing the law with arbitrary implementation of terms of service is not a durable answer to illegal hate speech. Ignoring the risk of counterproductive impacts is reckless. At the same time as not solving the problems that this code was created to address, it undermines fundamental freedoms.

(See: <https://edri.org/guide-code-conduct-hate-speech/>, attached and incorporated herein as

Exhibit J)

49. *Article 19*, a multi-national organization that monitors the freedom of expression, also weighed in on the EU Justice Commissions Code of Conduct Agreement. In their June 2016 report, “EU: European Commission’s Code of Conduct for Countering Illegal Hate Speech Online and the Framework Decision,” they conclude in pertinent part:

ARTICLE 19 is deeply concerned that, despite its non-binding character, the Code will lead to more censorship by private companies – and therefore a chilling effect on freedom of expression on the platforms they run. This is especially so in the absense of any independent or meaningful commitment to protect freedom of expression.

The Code of Conduct is likely to be trumpeted by governments and companies alike as a milestone in the fight against “illegal hate speech.” ARTICLE 19 believes however that it is misguided policy on the part of governments, one that undermines the rule of law. For companies, it is likely to amount to no more than a public relations exercise. In the meantime, freedom of expression online is likely to be greatly diminished.

(See: <https://www.article19.org/data/files/medialibrary/38430/EU-Code-of-conduct-analysis-FINAL.pdf> attached and incorporated herein as *Exhibit K*)

50. The European Code of Conduct joint enterprise agreement signed by the EU government and GOOGLE remains in force at the time of this filing.

4.3: GOOGLE Operates As A Multi-National State Actor

51. Plaintiff Lewis alleges and incorporates all preceding allegations as fully set forth above in paragraphs 1 through 50.

52. On May 15, 2019, The Guardian reported that multiple governments and big tech companies entered into an agreement called the Christchurch call. They report in pertinent part:

World leaders and heads of global technology companies have pledged at a Paris summit to tackle terrorist and extremist violence online in what they described as an “unprecedented agreement”.

Known as the Christchurch Call, it was organised by New Zealand’s prime minister, Jacinda Ardern, and the French president, Emmanuel Macron, in response to the attack on the Christchurch mosque on 15 March in which 51 people were killed.

Macron and Ardern met ministers from G7 nations and leaders of internet

companies including GOOGLE, Facebook, Microsoft and Twitter. Facebook's CEO, Mark Zuckerberg, did not attend.

The initiative calls on signatory nations to bring in laws that ban offensive material and to set guidelines on how the traditional media report acts of terrorism. However, as a voluntary initiative it is for individual countries and companies to decide how to honour their pledge.

Britain, Canada, Australia, Jordan, Senegal, Indonesia, Norway and Ireland signed the pledge, along with the European commission, Amazon, Facebook, GOOGLE, Microsoft, Twitter, YOUTUBE, Daily Motion and Quant.

(See: <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2019/may/15/jacinda-ardern-emmanuel-macron-christchurch-call-summit-extremist-violence-online>, attached and incorporated herein as *Exhibit*

L)

53. Then the Guardian goes on to state:

The US has reportedly refused to sign up because of concerns about freedom of speech.

(Exhibit L)

54. On May 16, 2019, The New Zealand Herald reiterated that the United States refused to enter into this agreement because of concerns over the Constitutional protections on Free Speech. They report:

The White House will not sign an international agreement to combat online extremism brokered between French and New Zealand officials and top social media companies, amid US concerns that it clashes with constitutional protections for free speech.

(See: https://www.nzherald.co.nz/nz/news/article.cfm?c_id=1&objectid=12231363, attached and incorporated herein as *Exhibit M*)

1 55. On information and belief, as part of their agreement under the Christchurch Call, online
2 service providers, including GOOGLE committed to sharing information with other online
3 service providers and foreign governments, including the expansion and use of shared databases,
4 URLs (websites) and notifying each other when they take down online content they disagree
5 with. This also includes working within a multi-company and multi-government stake holder
6 process and for companies to work together in a coordinated fashion.

7 (Pg. 2 ChristChurch Call Agreement, See: [https://www.christchurchcall.com/christchurch-](https://www.christchurchcall.com/christchurch-call.pdf)
8 [call.pdf](https://www.christchurchcall.com/christchurch-call.pdf), attached and incorporated herein as *Exhibit N*)

9 56. Additionally, on information and belief, online service providers, including GOOGLE,
10 agreed to work with the signatory governments to shut down accounts. (Pg. 2, *Exhibit N*)

11 57. On information and belief, online service providers, including GOOGLE, also agreed to
12 use their algorithms to promote alternatives to promote counter-narratives that oppose any
13 content the Christchurch call signatory governments and tech companies disagree with. There is
14 nothing in this agreement that requires signatory online service providers, including GOOGLE,
15 to ensure that any counter narrative promulgated be based in fact. (Pg. 2, *Exhibit N*)

16 58. On information and belief, the Christchurch call signatory online service providers,
17 including GOOGLE, also commit to the signatory governments to redirect online users from
18 what they frame as extremist content as well as develop technical solutions to remove extremist
19 content quickly and to work together with the other signatory companies and governments to
20 share these censorship technologies with each other. (Pg. 2, *Exhibit N*)

21 59. On information and belief, the Christchurch call also calls for online service providers,

1 including GOOGLE, to prevent online content they define as extremist from impacting offline
2 activity as well. (Pg. 2, *Exhibit N*)

3 60. On information and belief, the Christchurch call signatory governments and online
4 service providers, including GOOGLE, agree to work with and cooperate with signatory
5 governments law enforcement agencies to investigate and prosecute illegal online activity. On
6 information and belief, for the countries that criminalize hate speech, this includes online hate
7 speech as well. (Pgs 2-3, *Exhibit N*)

8 61. Not only do the Christchurch call agreement signatory online service providers agree to
9 work with signatory countries law enforcement, they also agree to to work with partner countries
10 to develop best practices to remove content they disagree with, through direct operational
11 coordination and trusted information exchanges. In other words, on information and belief, the
12 signatory online service providers, including Defendants YouTube/Google agree to share internal
13 information with other signatory tech companies and signatory governments. (Pg. 3, *Exhibit N*)

14 62. The Christchurch also has a website located at: www.christchurchcall.com where in their
15 supporters section they list the following tech companies as signatory supporters: Amazon.com;
16 dailymotion; Facebook; GOOGLE; Microsoft; Qwant; Twitter; YOUTUBE. (Attached and
17 incorporated herein as *Exhibit O*)

18 **4.4: GOOGLE Enforces Foreign Hate Speech Laws & Opposes**

19 **Free Speech In the United States**

20 63. PLAINTIFF LEWIS alleges and incorporates all preceding allegations as fully set forth
21 above in paragraphs 1 through 62.

64. DEFENDANTS GOOGLE and YOUTUBE operate largest publicly accessible commercial video website for the general public to purchase, rent, and otherwise view videos, movies, and TV shows in the United States and the world. YOUTUBE's website also provides the largest publicly accessible commercial online public forum for paid customers and non-paying users alike to express and exchange speech online. YOUTUBE's website is the largest online public forum in the history of the world for TV show rentals, movie rentals, TV show purchases, movie purchases, and video based speech expression available to the general public in the history of the world. The total number of monthly active users on YOUTUBE, as of May 2019 is 2 billion, which represents almost half of the 4.4 billion internet users in the world. This means that 45% of the world's population online uses YOUTUBE. YOUTUBE is locally available in 91 countries, and accessible in 80 different languages. 73% of United States adults use YOUTUBE. Alexa website ranking service ranks YOUTUBE's website as number 2 in the world. YOUTUBE is also the second largest social media platform in the world behind Facebook by user count. Globally, YOUTUBE users watch 1 billion hours of content everyday. 500 hours of video content is uploaded to YOUTUBE every minute.

65. YOUTUBE markets itself as website that promotes free speech and freedom of expression free from censorship. YOUTUBE's about page specifically states:

Our Mission is to give everyone a voice and show them the world. We believe that everyone deserves to have a voice, and that the world is a better place when we listen, share and build community through our stories.

Our values are based on four essential freedoms that define who we are.

Freedom of Expression:

We believe people should be able to speak freely, share opinions, foster open dialogue, and that creative freedom leads to new voices, formats, and possibilities.

Freedom of Information

We believe everyone should have easy, open access to information and that video is a powerful force for education, building understanding, and documenting world events, big and small.

Freedom of Opportunity:

We believe everyone should have a chance to be discovered, build a business and succeed on their own terms, and that people-not gatekeepers-decide what's popular.

Freedom to Belong:

We believe everyone should be able to find communities of support, break down barriers, transcend borders and come together around shared interests.

(See: <https://www.youtube.com/yt/about/> Also attached and incorporated herein as **Exhibit P**)

66. On March 14, 2018, GOOGLE Insights published an internal research document called “The Good Censor” (Hereafter referred to as The Good Censor) that was leaked and published by Breitbart News (Attached and incorporated herein as **Exhibit Q**).

67. GOOGLE publicly confirmed this document’s legitimacy to The Verge.

(<https://www.theverge.com/2018/10/10/17961806/google-leaked-research-good-censor-censorship-freedom-of-speech-research-china>, attached and incorporated at **Exhibit R**)

68. GOOGLE admits that GOOGLE is one of the three Big Tech companies that “control” the majority of online conversations around the world. Notice how GOOGLE didn’t state they facilitate the majority of online conversations, they state they control them. This isn’t a semantic difference, it’s a factual one. (Pg 14, **Exhibit Q**)

69. GOOGLE admits social media was a major influence in the outcome of the 2016 election that put President Donald Trump in the White House. While GOOGLE blames Russian interference for this, thanks to the Mueller investigation, we now know that the Russian Interference narrative was not credible. (See Pg 19, *Exhibit #Q*)

70. GOOGLE Stipulates the “We’re not responsible for what happens on our platforms Defense” is no longer credible or viable. (Pg. 22, *Exhibit Q*)

71. GOOGLE admits that one of the reasons users behave badly online is because “everyone has a voice” which, according to GOOGLE, means:

The ‘little guys and girls’ can now be heard - emerging talent, revolutionaries, whistleblowers and campaigners. But ‘everyone else’ can shout loudly too - including terrorists, racists, misogynists and oppressors. And because “everything looks like the New York Times” on the net, it’s harder to separate fact from fiction, legitimacy from illegitimacy, novelty from history, and positivity from destructivity. When consumers/producers feel like they ‘own’ their media platforms, their experiences of free speech and censorship feel more personal too. They increasingly value their ability to speak freely, but also feel personally assaulted when confronted through their own channels, lashing out more violently when their voice and opinions are threatened.

(Pg. 32, *Exhibit Q*)

72. GOOGLE admits that China’s government is the most opposed to Free Speech on the internet and political interference is increasing. (Pgs. 35-39, *Exhibit Q*)

73. GOOGLE admits that governments are attempting to control political discourse online by asking GOOGLE to censor more and more content. GOOGLE even admits that 56% of these government censorship requests relate to YOUTUBE. GOOGLE does not disclose which governments are making these censorship requests. (Pg. 43, *Exhibit Q*)

74. GOOGLE even admits that tech firms have mismanaged this situation, they state:

In a global world, the platforms' status as bastions of free speech is hugely undermined by their willingness to bend to requirements of foreign repressive governments. When platforms compromise their public-facing values in order to maintain a global footprint, it can make them look bad elsewhere.

(Pg 47, *Exhibit Q*)

75. GOOGLE states that governments of other countries are attempting to assert power over global policy. They state:

As the tech companies have grown more dominant on the global stage, their intrinsically American values have come into conflict with some of the values and norms of other countries.

Now, governments are seeking to balance their national values with those of the tech giants through increasingly strong measures. And because the internet is a global platform, many want those nationally-desired protections to be enacted globally – influencing how the entire internet functions.

(Pg. 56, *Exhibit Q*)

76. On information and belief, GOOGLE chose to abandon free speech. They state:

Recognising the anxiety of users and governments, tech companies are adapting their stance towards censorship, and changing their terms of service to reflect the current mood. This could mean taking a more hardline approach to hateful content, as Twitter has done, or preventing the monetization of questionable videos, as YouTube has done.

Whatsmore, companies are publicly declaring these new values, making them as intrinsic to the platforms' identities as their unwavering support of freedom of expression once was.

(Pg.62, *Exhibit Q*)

77. Additionally, GOOGLE admits it abandoned passive facilitation of online content to actively curating content. In other words, GOOGLE admits it now acts as a publisher.

1 Following a series of public and media outcries around problematic content
 2 online, such as the ‘Peppa Pig scandal’, tech companies are slowly
stepping into the role of moderator – one which they have long sought to
 3 avoid because of the associated responsibilities.

4 Specifically, platforms are significantly amping up the number of
 5 moderators they employ – in YouTube’s case increasing the number of
 6 people on the lookout for inappropriate content to more than 10,000. With
 7 Perspective, an API that uses machine learning to spot abuse and
 harassment online, Google’s Jigsaw initiative is also “studying how
 computers can learn to understand the nuances and context of abusive
 language at scale” and finding ways to “help moderators sort comments
 more effectively”.

(Pg. 63-64, *Exhibit Q*)

8 78. GOOGLE admits American tradition prioritizes Free Speech for effective democracy.

9 They state:

10 100% commit to the American tradition that prioritises free speech for
 11 democracy, not civility. By creating spaces where all values, including
 civility norms, are always open for debate.

12 (Pg. 66, *Exhibit Q*)

13 79. On information and belief, GOOGLE again admits it abandoned the American tradition
 14 of Freedom of Speech in favor of a European view that, in GOOGLE’s words, they now strive
 15 to:

16 Create well-ordered spaces for safety and civility. 100% commit to the
 17 European tradition that favors dignity over liberty, and civility over
 freedom By censoring racial and religious hatred, even when there’s no
 provocation of violence.

18 (Pg. 66-85, *Exhibit Q*)

19 **4.5: GOOGLE’s Contracts Are Unconscionable**

20 80. PLAINTIFF LEWIS alleges and incorporates all preceding allegations as fully set forth
 21 above in paragraphs 1 through 79.

1 81. All registered users of YouTube.com are required to agree to YOUTUBE's Terms of
2 Service. (Attached and incorporated herein at ***Exhibit S***)

3 82. YOUTUBE's contracts, including but not limited to, are non-negotiable and by definition
4 makes it an adhesion contract.

5 83. YOUTUBE's Terms of Service allow it, in YOUTUBE's sole discretion, to change the
6 terms of service at any time, in any way. Registered YOUTUBE users, per the terms of service,
7 are required to agree, in advance, to be bound to any changes YOUTUBE makes, regardless of
8 what they may be. YOUTUBE States:

9 YouTube, in its sole discretion, may modify or revise these Terms of
10 Service, and policies at any time, and you agree to be bound by such
 modifications, or revisions.

(Section 1(b) ***Exhibit S***)

11 84. YOUTUBE's Terms of Service require users to agree to stipulate they will not submit any
12 content or material contrary to YOUTUBE's Guidelines, or contrary to local, national, or
13 international laws and regulations. However, YOUTUBE's Terms of Service never mentions
14 what nations laws its referring to. They state:

15 You further agree that you will not submit to the Service any Content or
16 other material that is contrary to the YouTube Community Guidelines,
17 currently found at: https://youtube.com/t/community_guidelines, which
 may be updated from time to time, or contrary to applicable local, national,
 and international laws or regulations.

(Section 6(e) ***Exhibit S***)

19 85. One of YOUTUBE's competitor's MetaCafe also has a Terms & Conditions Adhesion
20 Contract that allows it to change modify the Terms of Service at any time, without notice. They
21

1 state:

2 Metacafe reserves the right to amend these Terms & Conditions at any time
3 and without notice, and it is your responsibility to review these Terms &
Conditions for any changes.

4 (Pg. 5, General Section: Metacafe Terms & Conditions, attached and incorporated herein as
5 ***Exhibit T***)

6 86. Another YOUTUBE competitor Twitch.tv also has a Terms of Service adhesion contract
7 that allows it to change the terms at any time without notice. They state:

8 Twitch may amend any of the terms of these Terms of Service by posting
9 the terms. Your continued use of the Twitch Services after the effective
date of the revised Terms of Service constitutes your acceptance of the
terms.

10 (Pg. 4, Section 6, Twitch.tv Terms of Service, attached and incorporated herein as ***Exhibit U***)

11 87. Another YOUTUBE competitor, Daily Motion also has a Terms of Use adhesion contract
12 that allows it to change the terms at any time without notice. They state:

13 DailyMotion may, in its sole discretion, modify these Terms from time to
14 time and You agree to be bound by such modifications.

15 (Pg. 2, Section 2.3 Daily Motion Terms of Use, attached and incorporated herein as ***Exhibit V***)

16 88. When it comes to YOUTUBE and its closest competitors, PLAINTIFF LEWIS has no
17 meaningful choice as to whether or not to do business with YOUTUBE, as YOUTUBE has the
18 largest video platform in the world, and YOUTUBE's competitors, like YOUTUBE, require
19 contracts of adhesion that allow YOUTUBE's competition to change the terms at any time,
20 without any notice to the PLAINTIFF LEWIS.

21 89. YOUTUBE's contracts, including their Terms of Service, which allows it to change its

1 terms, at its sole discretion, without notice to PLAINTIFF LEWIS, at any time, constitutes unfair
2 surprise. This is especially true because YOUTUBE, at all times, advertises itself as a Free
3 Speech platform, but its own internal documents and the way it enforces its content policies
4 demonstrate it's exactly the opposite of a Free Speech platform on behalf of multiple foreign
5 governments. YOUTUBE never disclosed these facts to PLAINTIFF LEWIS. PLAINTIFF
6 LEWIS only discovered these facts after they were leaked to the press and after YOUTUBE
7 wrongfully, maliciously and unlawfully retaliated and discriminated against PLAINTIFF LEWIS
8 for exercising his First Amendment right to Freedom of Speech, his religious affiliation, and his
9 national origin as a patriotic American citizen.

10 90. GOOGLE never disclosed to PLAINTIFF LEWIS that it was acting as a joint enterprise
11 state actor of the Chinese government to create and implement a highly censored search engine,
12 Project Dragonfly. PLAINTIFF LEWIS only discovered these facts after they were leaked to the
13 press by a GOOGLE employee.

14 91. On information and belief, YOUTUBE's adhesion contract, in the aforementioned areas
15 addressed in statements 80 to 90 mirrors GOOGLE's terms of service.

16 **4.6: 47 U.S. Code § 230 is Unconstitutional**

17 92. PLAINTIFF LEWIS alleges and incorporates all preceding allegations as fully set forth
18 above in paragraphs 1 through 91.

19 93. 47 U.S. Code § 230 allows interactive computer services, including, but not limited to
20 GOOGLE, to knowingly and willfully censor American citizens for any material they submit to
21 these services, even if American citizens submit material that is constitutionally protected under

1 the United States Constitution.

2 94. 47 U.S. Code § 230 doesn't define the terms: "harassing" or "otherwise objectionable."

3 In fact, these terms aren't defined anywhere in 47 U.S.C. Part I, Common Carrier Regulation.

4 95. In 47 U.S. Code § 230 Congress made the following findings, in pertinent part:

5 (a)(3) The Internet and other interactive computer services offer a forum
6 for a true diversity of political discourse, unique opportunities for cultural
development, and myriad avenues for intellectual activity.

7 (a)(5) Increasingly Americans are relying on interactive media for a variety
8 of political, educational, cultural, and entertainment services.

9 Then, 47 U.S. Code § 230 appears to be internally inconsistent at (c)(2)(A) by allowing
10 interactive computer services, like GOOGLE, to knowingly censor American's constitutionally
11 protected speech, free from any civil liability whatsoever under 42 U.S. Code § 1983 or 42 U.S.
12 Code § 2000a.

13 96. The United States Constitution's First Amendment states in pertinent part: "Congress
14 shall make no law...abridging the freedom of speech..." On information and belief, 47 U.S. Code
15 § 230 allows interactive computer services, including but not limited to, GOOGLE, to abridge
16 freedom of speech free from civil liability.

17 97. In the United States, there is no hate speech exception under U.S. law that allows an
18 American citizen to be censored for promulgating hateful rhetoric. U.S. Courts have completely
19 and repeatedly rejected the idea that American citizens' constitutionally protected Free Speech
20 rights should be abridged because of hate speech.

21 98. GOOGLE stipulates its hate speech policies run counter to American tradition, in the

1 Good Censor internal research document, as stated earlier in this complaint. GOOGLE's hate
2 speech policies also run counter to well-settled United States law and chill online free speech.

3 **4.7: YouTube.com is a Place of Public Accommodation Per 42 U.S.C. § 2000a**

4 99. PLAINTIFF LEWIS alleges and incorporates all preceding allegations as fully set forth
5 above in paragraphs 1 through 98.

6 100. YOUTUBE's website, YouTube.com and its mobile Apps allow registered users to pay
7 for premium video access through their subscription service YouTube Red.

8 101. YOUTUBE rents and sells movies and TV shows to registered users.

9 102. YOUTUBE allows registered users to view videos as well as critique and comment on
10 videos, through their comment system and their like/dislike system.

11 103. YOUTUBE allows registered users to create their own videos, films, and documentaries
12 and YouTube hosts this content on their website.

13 104. If a registered YOUTUBE user obtains over 100,000 subscribers to their YOUTUBE
14 channel, YOUTUBE provides these users access to their video production studios to assist them
15 in creating video content for YOUTUBE's platform.

16 105. YOUTUBE allows registered users to contribute money to registered YOUTUBE video
17 content creators directly, through a system known as "Superchats."

18 106. YOUTUBE also maintains contracts with advertisers and shows those advertiser ads on
19 videos on their platform. A portion of YOUTUBE's advertising revenue is shared with registered
20 users who create videos hosted on YOUTUBE's website YouTube.com.

21 107. If the YOUTUBE registered user's ad revenue reaches a certain threshold in the United

1 States, YOUTUBE issues the registered user an I-9 tax form for income earned.

2 108. An American citizen must be a registered user on YOUTUBE to purchase, rent,
3 comment, rate, or subscribe to their video service YouTube Red.

4 109. YOUTUBE's website's primary purpose is to sell, rent, and host movies, TV shows, and
5 the independently created videos of its registered users.

6 110. YOUTUBE only operates this service on the internet and their website is accessed
7 through desktop computers, laptop computers, TVs, and mobile phones. YOUTUBE doesn't
8 maintain brick and mortar locations to view their videos, TV shows, and movies.

9 111. YOUTUBE's address in cyberspace is YouTube.com

10 112. On information and belief, YOUTUBE is primarily both a digital theater and a place of
11 exhibition or entertainment.

12 113. On information and belief, YOUTUBE provides closed captioning of videos hosted on its
13 website for the hearing impaired.

14 114. On information and belief, YOUTUBE's android mobile app works with android
15 accessibility features for access support for blind and low vision users by virtue of the talkback
16 and BrailleBack applications and other special accessibility features.

17 115. In a letter to Congress dated September 25, 2018, The United States Department of
18 Justice Office of the Attorney General stated that the Department of Justice considers websites to
19 be places of public accommodation, when they stated in pertinent part:

20 The department first articulated its interpretation that the ADA applies to
21 'public accommodations' websites over 20 years ago. This interpretation is
consistent with the ADA's Title III requirement that the goods, services,

1 privileges, or activities provided by places of public accommodation be
2 equally accessible to people with disabilities.

3 (See Letter from the Office of the Assistant Attorney General to Congress, dated
4 September 25, 2018, attached and incorporated herein as *Exhibit W*)

5 116. On information and belief, YOUTUBE's and GOOGLE's terms of service and
6 community guidelines were created, in large part, to protect users on the basis of race, color,
7 religion, or national origin, as described by 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and 42 U.S.C. § 2000a.

8 **4.8: Facts Related To GOOGLE's Adverse Actions Against PLAINTIFF**

9 117. PLAINTIFF LEWIS alleges and incorporates all preceding allegations as fully set forth
10 above in paragraphs 1 through 116.

11 118. LEWIS joined YOUTUBE as a registered user on or about August 13, 2016.

12 119. LEWIS created a channel called, "Misandry Today" and went by the online name of DDJ.

13 120. LEWIS published his first YouTube video, a commercial for his book *The Feminist Lie, It*
14 *Was Never About Equality*, on or about May 29, 2017.

15 121. LEWIS published a video commentary entitled, "The Social Media Constitutional Crisis"
16 on YouTube.com on or about October 28, 2017.

17 (See: <https://www.bitchute.com/video/BffZys8xmL4/> attached and incorporated herein by
18 reference as *Exhibit X*)

19 122. LEWIS published a video commentary entitled, "The Feminist & SJW Treason" on
20 YouTube.com on or about November 3, 2017.

21 (See: <https://www.bitchute.com/video/tupm1wMrJVI/>, attached and incorporated herein by

1 reference as *Exhibit Y*)

2 123. LEWIS published a video commentary entitled, “The Legal Controversies Surrounding
3 Social Media Companies” on YouTube.com on or about March 20, 2018.

4 (See: <https://www.bitchute.com/video/NswlbKoXrjw/>, attached and incorporated herein by
5 reference as *Exhibit Z*)

6 124. From October 28, 2017 forward, YOUTUBE demonetized many of LEWIS’ videos
7 requiring him to file an internal YOUTUBE appeal. On information and belief, YOUTUBE
8 provides only one mechanism for demonetization appeal, and that mechanism consists of
9 clicking an appeal button. On information and belief, YOUTUBE demonetization appellants,
10 including LEWIS, have no ability to submit written facts, attach files, or submit any other type of
11 information to allow YOUTUBE to conduct any good faith meaningful inquiry or make a good
12 faith informed decision about demonetization. Further, this has been exactly LEWIS’ experience
13 in attempting to appeal YOUTUBE Demonetization. While LEWIS won many of these
14 demonetization appeals, at least 19 appeals were lost. Of the YOUTUBE appeals LEWIS won,
15 he was never compensated for lost revenue for YOUTUBE’s wrongful demonetization of his
16 videos.

17 125. LEWIS published a video commentary entitled, “YouTube Demonetizes Videos During
18 Upload” on YouTube.com on or about June 9, 2018. In this 13 minute video, LEWIS
19 demonstrates, with images and descriptions, that YOUTUBE demonetized the LEWIS’ video
20 during the upload process, before the upload and internal processing was finished and before it
21 ever went live. (See: https://www.bitchute.com/video/PpuNRGN_dxc/, attached and

1 incorporated herein by reference as *Exhibit AA*)

2 126. On or about December 4, 2018, LEWIS published the video on YouTube.com,
3 “Overthrowing Democracy By Any Means Necessary” Shortly after upload, YOUTUBE
4 demonetized this video. (See: <https://www.bitchute.com/video/5OJrLcz6HOg/>, attached and
5 incorporated herein by reference as *Exhibit AB*)

6 127. LEWIS appealed and on December 6, 2018, YOUTUBE emailed LEWIS to notify him
7 that the demonetization of his video, “Overthrowing Democracy By Any Means Necessary” will
8 remain. (See email from YouTube dated December 6, 2018, attached and incorporated herein as
9 *Exhibit AC*)

10 128. On or about December 7, 2018, LEWIS published the video on YouTube.com, “The
11 SPLC Finances Terrorists.” Shortly after upload, YOUTUBE demonetized this video.
12 (See: <https://www.bitchute.com/video/IsK1bxp3iIBw/>, attached and incorporated herein by
13 reference as *Exhibit AD*)

14 129. LEWIS appealed and on December 10, 2018, YOUTUBE emailed LEWIS to notify him
15 that the demonetization of his video, “The SPLC Finances Terrorists.” will remain. (See email
16 from YouTube dated December 10, 2018, attached and incorporated herein as *Exhibit AE*)

17 130. On or about December 17, 2018, LEWIS published the video on YouTube.com,
18 “American Values Are Haram” Shortly after upload, YOUTUBE demonetized this video.
19 (See: <https://www.bitchute.com/video/nG0L5VwoPxa6/>, attached and incorporated herein by
20 reference as *Exhibit AF*)

21 131. LEWIS appealed and on December 20, 2018, YOUTUBE emailed LEWIS to notify him

1 that the demonetization of his video, “American Values Are Haram” will remain. (See email
2 from YouTube dated December 20, 2018, attached and incorporated herein as **Exhibit AG**)

3 132. On or about December 21, 2018, LEWIS published the video on YouTube.com, “Antifa
4 Exposed: Identification & Tactics (Part 2/5)” Shortly after upload, YOUTUBE demonetized this
5 video. (See: <https://www.bitchute.com/video/YdLRKIFvoMQK/>, attached and incorporated
6 herein by reference as **Exhibit AH**)

7 133. LEWIS appealed and on December 23, 2018, YOUTUBE emailed LEWIS to notify him
8 that the demonetization of his video, “Antifa Exposed: Identification & Tactics (Part 2/5)” will
9 remain. (See email from YouTube dated December 23, 2018, attached and incorporated herein as
10 **Exhibit AI**)

11 134. On or about December 22, 2018, LEWIS published the video on YouTube.com, “Antifa
12 Exposed: Astroturf Activism & Infiltration of Silicon Valley, DOJ & White House (Part 3/5)”
13 Shortly after upload, YOUTUBE demonetized this video. (See: [https://www.bitchute.com/video/](https://www.bitchute.com/video/di65GKuNvswE/)
14 [di65GKuNvswE/](https://www.bitchute.com/video/di65GKuNvswE/), attached and incorporated herein by reference as **Exhibit AJ**)

15 135. LEWIS appealed and on December 25, 2018, YOUTUBE emailed LEWIS to notify him
16 that the demonetization of his video, “Antifa Exposed: Astroturf Activism & Infiltration of
17 Silicon Valley, DOJ & White House (Part 3/5)” will remain. (See email from YouTube dated
18 December 25, 2018, attached and incorporated herein as **Exhibit AK**)

19 136. On or about December 28, 2018, LEWIS published the video on YouTube.com, “The Roy
20 Moore Story Is A Symptom Of A Larger Fraud” Shortly after upload, YOUTUBE demonetized
21 this video.

(See: <https://www.bitchute.com/video/Ldg3jabZLQk/>, attached and incorporated herein by reference as *Exhibit AL*)

137. While YOUTUBE never emailed LEWIS that he won the demonetization appeal on his, “The Roy Moore Story Is A Symptom Of A Larger Fraud” video, this video was re-monetized the following day, December 29, 2018.

138. Shortly after LEWIS uploaded “The Roy Moore Story Is A Symptom Of A Larger Fraud” to YouTube.com, he noticed that his video appeared to be getting very few views compared to some of his other videos in the same type of subject matter. Then, in the comments section of this video, LEWIS observed comments from, at least, three viewers inform him YOUTUBE never notified them of the video, “The Roy Moore Story Is A Symptom Of A Larger Fraud” or other recent uploads to his YouTube channel. (See Comments from viewers, attached and incorporated herein as *Exhibit AM*)

139. On or about December 28, 2018, shortly after the, “The Roy Moore Story Is A Symptom Of A Larger Fraud” video was published on YouTube.com, in response to his concerns over algorithm censorship, LEWIS published the video on YouTube.com, “Did I get Algo Censored For My Roy Moore Research?” (See: <https://www.bitchute.com/video/x354fr9HJ6Q/>, attached and incorporated herein by reference as *Exhibit AN*)

140. In the comments section of the “Did I get Algo Censored For My Roy Moore Research?” video, LEWIS noticed a comment from a viewer that stated he that YOUTUBE unsubscribed this viewer from LEWIS’ YouTube channel more than once. (See Comment from Did I get Algo Censored For My Roy Moore Research?” video, attached and incorporated herein as *Exhibit*

1 *AO)*

2 141. On or about December 30, 2018, LEWIS published the video, “Is Google An Agent Of
3 The Chinese Government?” to YouTube.com.

4 (See <https://www.bitchute.com/video/Pey0YCF-CxA/>, attached and incorporated herein by
5 reference as *Exhibit AP*)

6 142. On or about January 2, 2019, LEWIS published the video, “Is Google’s Empire Built On
7 Fraud?” to YouTube.com.

8 See https://www.bitchute.com/video/Z_VxHvwgMVE/, attached and incorporated herein by
9 reference as *Exhibit AQ*)

10 143. On May 22, 2018, LEWIS published the video, “The Beginning and End of a Life” to
11 YouTube.com. This video outlines LEWIS’ opposition to abortion.

12 (See: <https://www.bitchute.com/video/t9Iyc2nkRz0/>, attached and incorporated herein by
13 reference as *Exhibit AR*)

14 144. On or about December 16, 2018, LEWIS published the video, “Google Values Aren’t
15 American Values” to YouTube.com.

16 (See: <https://www.bitchute.com/video/cJgrqQsfEueX/>, attached and incorporated herein by
17 reference as *Exhibit AS*)

18 145. On or about January 7, 2019, LEWIS published the video, “Youtuber Law, Antitrust, &
19 Discrimination Against Americans” to YouTube.com.

20 (See: <https://www.bitchute.com/video/sOlhRYWOLoc/>, attached and incorporated herein by
21 reference as *Exhibit AT*)

1 146. On or about January 15, 2019, LEWIS published the video, “The Truth Behind The Steve
2 King Witchhunt: Targeting Trump” to YouTube.com. Shortly after upload, YOUTUBE
3 demonetized this video.

4 (See: https://www.bitchute.com/video/V_uQNTBwqQk/, attached and incorporated herein by
5 reference as ***Exhibit AU***)

6 147. LEWIS appealed and on January 18, 2019, YOUTUBE emailed LEWIS to notify him
7 that the demonetization of his video, “The Truth Behind The Steve King Witchhunt: Targeting
8 Trump” will remain. (See email from YouTube dated January 18, 2019, attached and
9 incorporated herein as ***Exhibit AV***)

10 148. On or about January 21, 2019, LEWIS published the video, “Antifa Now Targets
11 Children” to YouTube.com. Shortly after upload, YOUTUBE demonetized this video.

12 (See: <https://www.bitchute.com/video/v-vj6WPCqr0/>, attached and incorporated herein be
13 reference as ***Exhibit AW***)

14 149. LEWIS appealed and on January 24, 2019, YOUTUBE emailed LEWIS to notify him
15 that the demonetization of his video, “Antifa Now Targets Children” will remain. (See email
16 from YouTube dated January 24, 2019, attached and incorporated herein as ***Exhibit AX***)

17 150. On or about January 28, 2019, LEWIS published the video, “Necessary Medicine is A
18 Bitter Pill To Swallow” to YouTube.com. Shortly after upload, YOUTUBE demonetized this
19 video.

20 (See: <https://www.bitchute.com/video/gjegxRY5baU/>, attached and incorporated herein by
21 reference as ***Exhibit AY***)

1 151. LEWIS appealed and on January 30, 2019, YOUTUBE emailed LEWIS to notify him
2 that the demonetization of his video, "Necessary Medicine is A Bitter Pill To Swallow" will
3 remain. (See email from YouTube dated January 30, 2019, attached and incorporated herein as
4 ***Exhibit AZ***)

5 152. On or about January 27, 2019, LEWIS published the video, "A Deep Dive Into
6 YouTube's New Edicts & Their Far Reaching Implications" to YouTube.com. Shortly after
7 upload, YOUTUBE demonetized this video.
8 (See: <https://www.bitchute.com/video/iY0RmTnRyF4/>, attached and incorporated by reference
9 herein as ***Exhibit BA***)

10 153. LEWIS appealed and on January 31, 2019, YOUTUBE emailed LEWIS to notify him
11 that the demonetization of his video, "A Deep Dive Into YouTube's New Edicts & Their Far
12 Reaching Implications" will remain. (See email from YouTube dated January 31, 2019, attached
13 and incorporated herein as ***Exhibit BB***)

14 154. On or about February 5, 2019, LEWIS published the video, "Outrage Mob Finally Gets
15 Held Accountable: Gavin McInness Lawsuit (1/3)" to YouTube.com. Shortly after upload,
16 YOUTUBE demonetized this video.
17 (See: <https://www.bitchute.com/video/aYSNFSkLhhM/>, attached and incorporated by reference
18 herein as ***Exhibit BC***)

19 155. LEWIS appealed and on February 7, 2019, YOUTUBE emailed LEWIS to notify him
20 that the demonetization of his video, "Outrage Mob Finally Gets Held Accountable: Gavin
21 McInness Lawsuit (1/3)" will remain. (See email from YouTube dated February 7, 2019, attached

1 and incorporated herein as ***Exhibit BD***)

2 156. On or about February 10, 2019 LEWIS published the video, “Her Story: Elizabeth
3 Warren – A Case Study In Integrity” to YouTube.com.

4 (See: <https://www.bitchute.com/video/oAvoHBC1C30/>, attached and incorporated by reference
5 herein as ***Exhibit BE***)

6 157. On or about February 20, 2019, LEWIS published the video, “Her Story: Why Wouldn’t
7 The Husband Pay?” to YouTube.com. Shortly after upload, YOUTUBE demonetized this video.

8 (See: <https://www.bitchute.com/video/xkVNgSSKwoo/>, attached and incorporated herein by
9 reference as ***Exhibit BF***)

10 158. LEWIS appealed and on February 23, 2019, YOUTUBE emailed LEWIS to notify him
11 that the demonetization of his video, “Her Story: Why Wouldn’t The Husband Pay?” will remain.

12 (See email from YouTube dated February 23, 2019, attached and incorporated herein as ***Exhibit***
13 ***BG***)

14 159. On or about January 23, 2019, LEWIS published the video “A Scorched Earth Case
15 Study” to YouTube.com. YOUTUBE Demonetized this video.

16 (See: <https://www.bitchute.com/video/oJhov3luEO8/>, attached and incorporated herein by
17 reference as ***Exhibit BH***)

18 160. On or about March 11, 2019 LEWIS published the video “The Smollet Case: What
19 Everyone Missed” to YouTube.com. YOUTUBE Demonetized this video.

20 (See: <https://www.bitchute.com/video/tzcoZHTa-hY/>, attached and incorporated by reference
21 herein as ***Exhibit BI***)

1 161. LEWIS appealed and on March 19, 2019, YOUTUBE emailed LEWIS to notify him that
2 the demonetization of his videos, "A Scorched Earth Case Study" and "The Smollet Case: What
3 Everyone Missed" will remain. (See email from YouTube dated March 19, 2019, attached and
4 incorporated herein as **Exhibit BJ**)

5 162. On or about March 16, 2016 LEWIS published the video, "The NZ Shooting Smells Like
6 A False Flag" on YouTube.com.
7 (See: https://www.bitchute.com/video/_PviQrUMGZw/, attached and incorporated herein by
8 reference as **Exhibit BK**)

9 163. On or about March 17, 2019, YOUTUBE emailed LEWIS and informed him that his
10 video, "The NZ Shooting Smells Like A False Flag" was placed in restricted mode. In its email,
11 YOUTUBE admits that this video doesn't violate YouTube's Community Guidelines, but
12 YOUTUBE chose to restrict anyway. LEWIS appealed and won. YOUTUBE unrestricted the
13 video.

14 (See March 17, 2019 email from YouTube, attached and incorporated as **Exhibit BL**)

15 164. In addition to restricting the video, "The NZ Shooting Smells Like A False Flag",
16 YOUTUBE also demonetized this video. LEWIS also appealed this decision. On or About
17 March 17, 2019, YOUTUBE emailed LEWIS and informed him that his demonetization appeal
18 lost. (See March 17, 2019 email from YouTube, attached and incorporated as **Exhibit BM**)

19 165. On or about March 18, 2019 YOUTUBE again emailed LEWIS regarding his video, "The
20 NZ Shooting Smells Like A False Flag", and again restricted it. LEWIS immediately appealed
21 again and won. YOUTUBE unrestricted the video. (See March 18, 2019 email from YouTube,

1 attached and incorporated as ***Exhibit BN***)

2 166. On or about March 20, 2019 YOUTUBE again emailed LEWIS regarding his video, “The
3 NZ Shooting Smells Like A False Flag” to inform him that YOUTUBE removed this video.

4 YOUTUBE alleged it violated YouTube’s Community Guidelines. LEWIS immediately appealed
5 and won. (See March 20, 2019 email from YouTube, attached and incorporated as ***Exhibit BO***)

6 167. On or about March 21, 2019, YOUTUBE again emailed LEWIS regarding his video,
7 “The NZ Shooting Smells Like A False Flag” and again removed it. YOUTUBE again alleged it
8 violated YouTube’s Community Guidelines. YOUTUBE, once again, immediately appealed and
9 this time lost and YOUTUBE gave LEWIS’ channel a Community Guidelines warning. (See
10 March 21, 2019 email from YouTube, attached and incorporated as ***Exhibit BP***)

11 168. On or about March 21, 2019, when YOUTUBE removed LEWIS’ video, “The NZ
12 Shooting Smells Like A False Flag”, YOUTUBE also demonetized LEWIS’ entire YouTube
13 channel with no opportunity to appeal. (See Channel Status, attached and incorporated herein as
14 ***Exhibit BQ***)

15 169. On information and belief, YOUTUBE removed LEWIS’s video, “The NZ Shooting
16 Smells Like A False Flag” is because in the video, LEWIS cited the New Zealand mass shooter’s
17 manifesto in which the shooter stated “The Nation with the closest political and social values to
18 my own is the People’s Republic of China.” This statement, by itself, debunks much of the left
19 wing media narrative. New Zealand criminalized citing the manifesto itself or even reading it.
20 YOUTUBE censored this video on behalf of China because it paints them in a negative light and
21 demonstrates the New Zealand mass shooter was a communist leftist, not a rightwing extremist,

1 as many left leaning online sources associated with GOOGLE were falsely reporting the shooter
2 as a right wing extremist. (See, Pg. 21, New Zealand Mass Shooter Manifesto entitled: “The
3 Great Replacement,” attached and incorporated herein as *Exhibit BR*)

4 **4.9: GOOGLE Project Veritas Leaks & Fraud**

5 170. On or about August 14, 2019 Project Veritas published approximately 950 pages of leaks
6 from GOOGLE provided to them by former GOOGLE employee, Zachary Vorhies.

7 See: [https://www.projectveritas.com/2019/08/14/google-machine-learning-fairness-](https://www.projectveritas.com/2019/08/14/google-machine-learning-fairness-whistleblower-goes-public-says-burden-lifted-off-of-my-soul/)
8 [whistleblower-goes-public-says-burden-lifted-off-of-my-soul/](https://www.projectveritas.com/2019/08/14/google-machine-learning-fairness-whistleblower-goes-public-says-burden-lifted-off-of-my-soul/), attached and incorporated herein
9 by reference as *Exhibit BS*)

10 171. On Information and belief, YOUTUBE maintains at least one, possibly more blacklists,
11 internally referred to as Twiddler blacklists. (See Project Veritas Leak, YouTube Twiddler
12 Blacklist, attached and incorporated as *Exhibit BT*)

13 172. On information and belief, according to the Project Veritas Leaks GOOGLE created and
14 maintains at least two programming frameworks called Twiddler and Ascorer that allows
15 GOOGLE and YOUTUBE to shadow ban or otherwise censor video and other online content.
16 (See Project Veritas Leak, GOOGLE Superroot Twiddler Quick Start Guide, attached and
17 incorporated as *Exhibit BU*)

18 173. On information and belief, Twiddler allows GOOGLE and YOUTUBE to boost online
19 content. Thus, GOOGLE and YOUTUBE can unethically and falsely boost video or a website
20 post go viral and increase its visibility and discoverability. (Pg. 4, *Exhibit BT*)

21 174. On information and belief, Twiddler allows GOOGLE and YOUTUBE to filter online

1 content. In other words, this tool allows GOOGLE and YOUTUBE to shadow ban, demote and
2 conceal content without the need to outright remove it. This includes, but is not limited to
3 LEWIS videos. (Pg. 4, ***Exhibit BT***)

4 175. On information and belief, Twiddler also allows GOOGLE and YOUTUBE to set the
5 order of search results of websites and videos, including limiting the maximum placement a
6 video or website can show up in a search. (Pg. 4, ***Exhibit BT***)

7 176. On information and belief, GOOGLE uses Twiddler to wrongfully and unethically boost
8 and increase ad revenue of YouTube videos and Adsense enabled websites, since ad revenues are
9 earned through Adsense and YouTube monetization are based on views.

10 177. On information and belief, GOOGLE uses Twiddler to unethically and wrongfully
11 demote and conceal YouTube videos and Adsense enabled websites to defraud Video content
12 creators, including, but not limited to LEWIS, of ad revenue.

13 178. On information and belief, GOOGLE uses Twiddler to overcharge advertisers by virtue of
14 artificially boosting videos, wrongfully causing advertisers to pay more product placement.

15 179. On information and belief, GOOGLE enables page level domain restrictions to
16 unethically and wrongfully conceal content it doesn't like. (See Project Veritas Leak, Page Level
17 Domain Restriction, attached and incorporated herein as ***Exhibit BV***)

18 180. On information and belief, GOOGLE maintains website blacklists for news sites. (See
19 Project Veritas Leak, News Black List Site For Google, attached and incorporated herein as
20 ***Exhibit BW***)

21 181. On information and belief, GOOGLE can boost website and links in real time using a

1 software framework called Realtime Boost (See Project Veritas Leak, Realtime Boost, attached
2 and incorporated herein as **Exhibit BX**)

3 182. On information and belief, GOOGLE sees itself as the arbiter of Truth. (see Project
4 Veritas Leak, Fake News-Letter, attached and incorporated herein as **Exhibit BY**)

5 183. On or about January 23, 2019 online news website Newsbusters, GOOGLE pays its
6 employees to work with partnered non-profit groups. Southern Poverty Law Center is one of
7 GOOGLE's non-profit partners.

8 (See: [https://www.newsbusters.org/blogs/techwatch/corinne-weaver/2019/01/23/google-funds-](https://www.newsbusters.org/blogs/techwatch/corinne-weaver/2019/01/23/google-funds-anti-conservative-hate-group-southern-poverty)
9 [anti-conservative-hate-group-southern-poverty](https://www.newsbusters.org/blogs/techwatch/corinne-weaver/2019/01/23/google-funds-anti-conservative-hate-group-southern-poverty), attached and incorporated by reference herein as
10 **Exhibit BZ**)

11 184. Southern Poverty Law Center is a YOUTUBE trusted flagger.

12 See: <https://dailycaller.com/2018/03/01/splc-youtube-google-trusted-flaggers/>, attached and
13 incorporated herein by reference as **Exhibit CA**)

14 185. According to GOOGLE, since 2016, GOOGLE has donated at least \$250,000 to The
15 Southern Poverty Law Center.

16 (See: <https://www.google.org/our-work/inclusion/>, attached and incorporated by reference as
17 **Exhibit CB**)

18 186. In his December 7, 2018 video, "The SPLC Funds Terrorists" LEWIS demonstrates the
19 Southern Poverty Law Center funds Antifa group By Any Means Necessary (BAMN). On
20 information and belief, BAMN and other associated Antifa groups are responsible for numerous
21 acts of political violence against law abiding patriotic American citizens within the United States.

1 187. Political violence is the dictionary definition of terrorism.

2 188. On information and belief, BAMN and its Antifa affiliates are terrorists funded, aided,
3 and abetted, both directly and indirectly by GOOGLE.

4 189. On information and belief, GOOGLE knowingly and willingly sponsors, pays, and trains
5 its employees to protest against the lawfully elected President, Donald Trump and the United
6 States government as part of the publicly well-known “RESIST” movement. (See Project Veritas
7 Leak, Beginners Guide to Protesting, Sponsored by [Resist@Google.com](https://resistatgoogle.com), Attached and
8 incorporated herein as *Exhibit CC*)

9 190. On information and belief, GOOGLE’s sponsored “RESIST” group is affiliated with at
10 least one, possibly more, Antifa Groups.

11 191. On information and belief, GOOGLE sponsored and paid for an employee protest against
12 the Trump Administration over immigration policies/laws on or about January 30, 2017. Over
13 2000 employees participated in the event. Sergey Brin and Sundar Pichai spoke in support of
14 protesting Trump’s Immigration policies.

15 (See: [https://www.theverge.com/google/2017/1/30/14446466/google-immigration-protest-](https://www.theverge.com/google/2017/1/30/14446466/google-immigration-protest-walkout-trump-googlers-unite)
16 [walkout-trump-googlers-unite](https://www.theverge.com/google/2017/1/30/14446466/google-immigration-protest-walkout-trump-googlers-unite), attached and incorporated herein by reference as *Exhibit CD*)

17 192. On or about August 16, 2019, GOOGLE Employees circulated a petition urging
18 GOOGLE to resist support for ICE. Over 3,000 employees signed the petition.

19 (See: [https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2019/aug/16/hundreds-of-google-employees-](https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2019/aug/16/hundreds-of-google-employees-urge-company-to-resist-support-for-ice)
20 [urge-company-to-resist-support-for-ice](https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2019/aug/16/hundreds-of-google-employees-urge-company-to-resist-support-for-ice), attached and incorporated by reference herein as *Exhibit*
21 *CE*)

1 193. YOUTUBE allows content creators to share ad revenue in return for posting video
2 content on its website. This process is known as monetization and, on information and belief,
3 operates as part of GOOGLE's adsense program.

4 See: <https://support.google.com/youtube/answer/72857?hl=en>, attached and incorporated herein
5 by reference as *Exhibit CF*)

6 194. GOOGLE allows website owners to join their adsense program which allows website
7 owners to get paid for advertisements on their websites.

8 (See: <https://www.google.com/adsense/start/>, attached and incorporated herein by reference as
9 *Exhibit CG*)

10 195. GOOGLE also runs an adsense ad auction, which allows advertisers to bid on ad
11 placement. On information and belief, GOOGLE conceals how different ads are valued for
12 purposes of the auction. GOOGLE refuses to provide any legitimate transparency regarding any
13 aspect of its ad auction process. GOOGLE, using Twiddler and other tools, can overvalue certain
14 ads, by artificially boosting the websites/YouTube channels traffic, which can and does
15 artificially increase/inflate marketing costs to advertisers.

16 **4.10 GOOGLE IS PERVASIVELY INTERTWINED WITH THE U.S. GOV'T**

17 196. On or about December 20, 2018, The Guardian reported: "Google had integrated with US
18 intelligence agencies, it won an exclusive, no-bid \$27m contract to provide the NGA with
19 "geospatial visualisation services", effectively making the company the "eyes" of America's
20 defence and intelligence apparatus. Competitors criticised the NGA for not opening the contract
21 to the customary bidding process, but the agency defended its decision, saying it had no choice:

1 it had spent years working with Google on secret and top-secret programmes to build Google
2 Earth technology according to its needs, and could not go with any other company.”

3 (See Guardian News article entitled: Google’s Earth: How the tech giant is helping the state spy
4 on us, published December 20, 2018, attached and incorporated herein by reference as **Exhibit**

5 **CH**: [https://www.theguardian.com/news/2018/dec/20/googles-earth-how-the-tech-giant-is-](https://www.theguardian.com/news/2018/dec/20/googles-earth-how-the-tech-giant-is-helping-the-state-spy-on-us)
6 [helping-the-state-spy-on-us](https://www.theguardian.com/news/2018/dec/20/googles-earth-how-the-tech-giant-is-helping-the-state-spy-on-us))

7 197. On or about February 12, 2019 Wired reported: “A new Defense Department strategy
8 calls for rapid adoption of AI across the military, and Google, Oracle, IBM, and SAP have
9 signaled interest in a partnership. The plan depends on the Pentagon working closely with the
10 tech industry to source the algorithms and cloud computing power needed to run AI projects.

11 Federal contracting records indicate that Google, Oracle, IBM, and SAP have signaled interest in
12 working on future Defense Department AI projects. The heart of the Pentagon AI strategy
13 published Tuesday is a unit established in June last year called the Joint Artificial Intelligence
14 Center, known as the JAIC. It will function as a hub of AI expertise to support military branches,
15 and vet all Defense Department AI projects larger than \$15 million. The JAIC will also develop
16 its own AI projects in a similar vein to Project Maven, including by tapping tech company
17 algorithms and AI tools.”

18 (See Wired News article entitled: The Pentagon Doubles Down on AI—and Wants Help from Big
19 Tech, published on or about February 12, 2019, attached and incorporated herein by reference as

20 **Exhibit CI**: <https://www.wired.com/story/pentagon-doubles-down-ai-wants-help-big-tech/>)

21 198. On or about March 27, 2019 Reuters reported: “The U.S. Census Bureau has asked tech

1 giants Google, Facebook and Twitter to help it fend off “fake news” campaigns it fears could
2 disrupt the upcoming 2020 count, according to Census officials and multiple sources briefed on
3 the matter. ...Ron Jarmin, the Deputy Director of the Census Bureau, confirmed the bureau was
4 anticipating disinformation campaigns, and was enlisting the help of big tech companies to fend
5 off the threat. Census Bureau officials have held multiple meetings with tech companies since
6 2017 to discuss ways they could help, including as recently as last week, Jarmin said. So far, the
7 bureau has gotten initial commitments from Alphabet Inc’s Google, Twitter Inc and Facebook
8 Inc to help quash disinformation campaigns online, according to documents summarizing some
9 of those meetings reviewed by Reuters.”

10 (See Reuters News article entitled: Exclusive: Fearful of fake news blitz, U.S. Census enlists
11 help of tech giants, published March 27, 2019, attached and incorporated herein by reference as
12 **Exhibit CJ:** [https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-census-fakenews-exclusive/exclusive-fearful-of-fake-news-](https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-census-fakenews-exclusive/exclusive-fearful-of-fake-news-blitz-u-s-census-enlists-help-of-tech-giants-idUSKCN1R812S)
13 [blitz-u-s-census-enlists-help-of-tech-giants-idUSKCN1R812S](https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-census-fakenews-exclusive/exclusive-fearful-of-fake-news-blitz-u-s-census-enlists-help-of-tech-giants-idUSKCN1R812S))

14 199. On or about September 4, 2019 Engadget reports: Both intelligence agencies and tech
15 companies are gearing up to secure the 2020 US election, and that apparently includes some
16 heart-to-heart conversations between the two. Bloomberg sources have learned that Facebook,
17 Google, Microsoft and Twitter are meeting members of the FBI, Homeland Security and the
18 Office of the Director of National Intelligence to discuss the industry's security strategy. This
19 reportedly includes plans for tighter coordination between tech and government, as well as
20 curbing disinformation campaigns.

21 (See Engadget article entitled: Facebook, Google meet intelligence agencies to talk 2020 election

1 security, published on or about September 9, 2019, attached and incorporated herein by reference
 2 as **Exhibit CK**: [https://www.engadget.com/2019/09/04/facebook-google-meet-us-intelligence-for-2020-election-](https://www.engadget.com/2019/09/04/facebook-google-meet-us-intelligence-for-2020-election-security/)
 3 [security/](https://www.engadget.com/2019/09/04/facebook-google-meet-us-intelligence-for-2020-election-security/)

4 200. On information and belief, LEWIS contends the DEFENDANTS work with and/or are
 5 pervasively intertwined with the United States government.

6 **4.11 YOUTUBE RETALIATES AGAINST PETITIONER VIA CONTRACT CHANGES**

7 201. On or about November 9, 2019, YOUTUBE emailed LEWIS to notify him of upcoming
 8 contract changes to its terms of service. As part of the upcoming contractual changes
 9 YOUTUBE states: “YouTube may terminate your access, or your Google account’s access to all
 10 or part of the Service if YouTube believes, in its sole discretion, that provision of the Service to
 11 you is no longer commercially viable.” These changes are set to take effect on or about
 12 December 10, 2019. (See YouTube’s Updated Terms of Service, Effective Dec. 10, 2019,
 13 attached and incorporated herein by reference as **Exhibit CL**: [https://www.youtube.com/t/terms?](https://www.youtube.com/t/terms?preview=20191210#main)
 14 [preview=20191210#main](https://www.youtube.com/t/terms?preview=20191210#main))

15 202. On information and belief, LEWIS perceives these changes were implemented to shut
 16 down LEWIS’ channel partly for retaliatory purposes in response to LEWIS filing this suit
 17 against the defendants.

18 **V. LEGAL CLAIMS**

19 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

20 **(First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983)**

21 203. PLAINTIFF LEWIS alleges and incorporates all preceding allegations as fully set forth

1 above in paragraphs 1 through 193.

2 204. This case is a case of first impressions for the reasons set forth below.

3 205. In, *Matal v. Tam*, United States Supreme Court Justice Alito stated in pertinent part:

4 “Speech may not be banned on the ground that it expresses ideas that
5 offend.

6 Speech that demeans on the basis of race, ethnicity, gender, religion, age,
7 disability, or any other similar ground is hateful...but the proudest boast of
our free speech jurisprudence is that we protect the freedom to express ‘the
thought that we hate.’”

8 206. In *Packingham V. North Carolina*, United States Supreme Court Justice Kennedy stated
9 in pertinent part:

10 “A fundamental principle of the First Amendment is that all persons have
11 access to places where they can speak and listen, and then, after reflection,
12 speak and listen once more. The United States Supreme Court has sought
13 to protect the right to speak in this spatial context. A basic rule, for
14 example, is that a street or a park is a quintessential forum for the exercise
15 of First Amendment rights. Even in the modern era, these places are still
16 essential venues for public gatherings to celebrate some views, to protest
17 others, or simply to learn and inquire. While in the past there may have
been difficulty in identifying the most important places (in a spatial sense)
for the exchange of views, today the answer is clear. It is cyberspace--the
vast democratic forums of the Internet in general, and social media in
particular. Social media offers relatively unlimited, low-cost capacity for
communication of all kinds, and social media users employ various
websites to engage in a wide array of protected First Amendment activity
on topics as diverse as human thought.

18 The nature of a revolution in thought can be that, in its early stages, even
19 its participants may be unaware of it. And when awareness comes, they
20 still may be unable to know or foresee where its changes lead. The
21 American war is over; but this is far from being the case with the American
revolution. On the contrary, nothing but the first act of the great drama is
closed. So too here. While we now may be coming to the realization that
the Cyber Age is a revolution of historic proportions, we cannot appreciate

1 yet its full dimensions and vast potential to alter how we think, express
 2 ourselves, and define who we want to be. The forces and directions of the
 3 Internet are so new, so protean, and so far reaching that courts must be
 4 conscious that what they say today might be obsolete tomorrow.

5 This case is one of the first this Court has taken to address the relationship
 6 between the First Amendment and the modern Internet. As a result, the
 7 Court must exercise extreme caution before suggesting that the First
 8 Amendment provides scant protection for access to vast networks in that
 9 medium.”

10 207. It is well-settled in United States Courts that a required element for a successful cause of
 11 action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 is that a defendant be a “state” actor in order to be liable.
 12 However, the statute itself doesn’t define the term “state.” Therefore, pursuant to the rules of
 13 statutory construction, LEWIS contends the Court adopt the plain meaning of the term of “state.”
 14 Black’s Law Dictionary 5th Edition defines state, in pertinent part, as follows:

15 A people permanently occupying a fixed territory bound together by
 16 common-law habits and custom into one body politic exercising, through
 17 the medium of an organized government, independent the sovereignty and
 18 control over all persons and things within its boundaries, capable of
 19 making war and other peace and of entering into international relations
 20 with other communities of the globe.

21 A territorial unit with a distinct general body of law. The term may refer
 either to a body politic of a nation or to an individual governmental unit of
 such a nation.

22 208. Pursuant to the Black’s Law Dictionary plain meaning of the term, “State”, LEWIS
 23 contends that, as a matter of law, the People’s Republic of China, The European Union and the
 24 signatory countries of the Christchurch Call agreement qualify as states for purposes of 42
 25 U.S.C. § 1983.

26 209. It’s also well settled that a private company merely contracting with a state does not

1 automatically transform that private company into a state actor. That is not the case here. In the
2 current case at bar, GOOGLE not only contracted with multiple foreign states, but GOOGLE
3 also knowingly and willfully acted in join-enterprise and their conduct is pervasively intertwined
4 with China by virtue of duties conferred on GOOGLE pursuant to China's 2017 National
5 Intelligence Law and Google's presence in China, working for the Chinese government.

6 210. GOOGLE also acts in joint enterprise and is pervasively intertwined with the European
7 Union, The United Kingdom and other European countries. GOOGLE has appointed the United
8 Kingdom government and other governments' agencies (and their agents) as trusted flaggers on
9 GOOGLE and YOUTUBE. Further, GOOGLE and YOUTUBE assisted the European Union in
10 the creation of the European Code of Conduct agreement they signed with the European Union
11 that empowers GOOGLE and YOUTUBE to enforce European Union adopted hate speech laws
12 on their websites and/or platforms.

13 211. GOOGLE also acts in joint enterprise and is pervasively intertwined with the signatory
14 governments of the Chirstchurch call agreement as well. This is because they agreed to share
15 their internal information with these governments and notify them when they take down online
16 content that violates these government's hate speech laws.

17 212. GOOGLE/YOUTUBE, in their individual capacity, under color of these state's laws,
18 knowingly, unethically, maliciously, and in violation of well-settled United States civil rights
19 law, as *de facto* and/or *de jure* state actors, enforce hate speech and other censorship laws within
20 the United States on American citizens, including LEWIS as alleged above, by virtue of,
21 including but not limited to, algorithm censorship (Twiddler shadow banning), purposefully

1 failing to notify video subscribers of videos, purposefully unsubscribing viewers from his
2 YouTube channel, demonetization, restricting videos, and removing videos. These are a
3 violations of LEWIS constitutional rights of Free Speech.

4 213. GOOGLE/YOUTUBE, in their individual capacity, as a state actor, also discriminatorily
5 censored LEWIS because of his vocal support of American traditions, American conservative
6 political groups, support of Americans Constitutional Right to Free Speech, opposition to
7 abortion, and support of Christian values, violating LEWIS' Constitutional Free Speech right to
8 affiliate with and speak in support of such causes and groups as alleged earlier in this complaint.

9 214. GOOGLE/YOUTUBE's censorship is a case of public interest as a matter of public
10 policy. Since the 2016 Presidential Election of Donald Trump, The United States government and
11 the American people have been deeply concerned that foreign countries have interfered in United
12 States electoral system, manipulated public opinion, and stifled political speech, which is a direct
13 threat to American sovereignty, American culture, and the American way of life.

14 215. GOOGLE/YOUTUBE, in their individual capacity, as state actors, have knowingly,
15 willfully, and maliciously enforced foreign governments hate speech and censorship laws, not
16 just on LEWIS, but on United States elected government officials, on news outlets, and on
17 American citizens by the tens of millions.

18 216. GOOGLE/YOUTUBE's actions were taken with malice and/or arbitrary and capricious,
19 as part of GOOGLE/YOUTUBE's normal course of business as alleged herein.

20 217. Even if GOOGLE Wasn't an agent of a Foreign government, GOOGLE AND YOUTUBE
21 are pervasively intertwined with the U.S. Government, and thus, in their individual capacity, can

1 be sued as government actors.

2 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

3 **(National Origin Discrimination Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 2000a)**

4 218. PLAINTIFF LEWIS alleges and incorporates all preceding allegations as fully set forth
5 above in paragraphs 1 through 206.

6 219. This is a case of first impressions in the District of Colorado and is unsettled law
7 nationally for the reasons set forth below.

8 220. This cause of action is of public policy and national public interest.

9 221. LEWIS contends GOOGLE/YOUTUBE, as alleged above, is primarily an online theater
10 and/or a place of public exhibition or entertainment as defined by 42 U.S.C. § 2000a. They sell,
11 rent and/or exhibit movies, TV shows, and other videos on their website YouTube.com.

12 222. The United States Department of Justice, Office of the Assistant Attorney General, in a
13 September 2018 letter to congress, discloses the D.O.J. has long considered websites to be places
14 of public accommodations for ADA purposes.

15 223. YOUTUBE, de facto stipulates/admits it's a place of public accommodation for ADA
16 purposes, by virtue of its closed captioning and other technical accommodations it implements to
17 provided Americans with disabilities access to its video services.

18 224. GOOGLE and YOUTUBE de facto stipulates/admits its a place of public accommodation
19 for purposes of civil rights, including but not limited to, on the basis of race, color, religion, and/
20 or national origin, by virtue of implementing community guidelines and other technical tools that
21 provide an inclusive environment for YouTube users who belong to any of these groups.

1 GOOGLE/YOUTUBE is very vocal in its marketing and other messaging in confirming the
2 existence of these civil rights based public accommodations.

3 225. YOUTUBE discriminates against LEWIS on the basis of his national origin, by virtue of
4 YOUTUBE first demonetizing many of his videos, then demonetizing his entire channel,
5 limiting video discovery for videos he publishes to his YouTube channel, unsubscribing his
6 YouTube channel subscribers, restricting his videos, and removing videos because LEWIS is a
7 patriotic American citizen who promotes Constitutional rights of Americans, Christian beliefs,
8 and American laws and culture.

9 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

10 **(47 U.S.C. § 230 Is Unconstitutional)**

11 226. PLAINTIFF LEWIS alleges and incorporates all preceding allegations as fully set forth
12 above in paragraphs 1 through 213.

13 227. This cause of action is a case of first impressions.

14 228. This cause of action is of public policy and national public interest.

15 229. 47 U.S.C. § 230 is facially unconstitutional and/or unconstitutional as applied to
16 PLAINTIFF LEWIS for vagueness, because the statute doesn't define any of the terms included
17 under § (c)(2)(A), such as: "harassing, obscene, lewd, lascivious, filthy, excessively violent,
18 objectionable." Normally this wouldn't merit or sustain either a facial or "as applied"
19 constitutional challenge. This is because pursuant to well settled rules of statutory construction,
20 one could use the plain meaning of these words to define them. However, § (c)(2)(A) expressly
21 allows providers of interactive computer services, including but not limited to GOOGLE and

1 YOUTUBE to define these terms any way they like when the statute states, in pertinent part:

2 No provider or user of an interactive computer service shall be held liable
3 on account of any action voluntarily taken in good faith to restrict access to
4 or availability of material that the provider or user considers to be obscene,
lewd, lascivious, filthy, excessively violent, harassing, or otherwise
objectionable...

5 Further, providers of interactive computer services, including GOOGLE and YOUTUBE, under
6 § 230, could initially adopt one definition for these terms, then at a later date, redefine these
7 terms to mean something entirely different without incurring any civil liability. Even worse, they
8 could redefine these terms as many times as they wanted without any threat of civil liability.

9 230. 47 U.S.C. § 230 is facially unconstitutional and/or unconstitutional as applied to
10 PLAINTIFF LEWIS because it is over-broad. The United States Constitution's First
11 Amendment states in pertinent part: "Congress shall make no law...abridging the freedom of
12 speech." Yet, this is exactly what 47 U.S.C. § 230(c)(2)(A) does, by virtue of allowing interactive
13 computer service providers, including GOOGLE and YOUTUBE, at will, to restrict access to or
14 availability of interactive computer services they provide, "whether or not such material is
15 constitutionally protected." GOOGLE and YOUTUBE have knowingly, expressly, maliciously,
16 and capriciously restricted LEWIS access YouTube.com by virtue of censoring his videos from
17 his subscriber base, new potential viewers, and barring him from earning Ad revenue in
18 retaliation for exercising his Constitutionally protected right to freedom of speech and freedom
19 of association under the First Amendment of the Constitution of the United States. PLAINTIFF
20 LEWIS isn't the only victim of GOOGLE and YOUTUBE's unconstitutional censorship
21 pursuant 47 U.S.C. § 230. Many elected United States officials, and millions of American

1 citizens have also been silenced and/or otherwise unconstitutionally censored by GOOGLE and
2 YOUTUBE acting under the protection of 47 U.S.C. § 230.

3 231. 47 U.S.C. § 230 is facially unconstitutional and/or unconstitutional as applied to
4 PLAINTIFF LEWIS because it is internally inconsistent. When reviewing the statute §(a) and
5 §(b) it appears Congresses legislative intent in the creation of this statute was to increase
6 availability of online content and interactive media regardless of whether its political,
7 educational, cultural or for the pure entertainment value. Yet, §(c)(2)(A) does the exact opposite,
8 by allowing interactive computer services, including GOOGLE and YOUTUBE to restrict this
9 content, thus making the statute itself internally inconsistent pursuant to the rules of statutory
10 construction.

11 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

12 **(Fraud)**

13 232. PLAINTIFF LEWIS alleges and incorporates all preceding allegations as fully set forth
14 above in paragraphs 1 through 219.

15 233. GOOGLE/YOUTUBE, at all times publicly presents itself as a free speech platform, free
16 from unlawful censorship.

17 234. YOUTUBE/GOOGLE, in its terms of service, community guidelines, or anywhere on its
18 websites YouTube.com or Google.com or by any other direct means, never discloses to YouTube/
19 Google American citizen registered users that it employs and/or assigns foreign government
20 entities and/or agencies as trusted flaggers. GOOGLE/YOUTUBE actively conceals the
21 identities of its trusted flaggers.

1 235. YOUTUBE/GOOGLE never discloses to American citizen registered users that their
2 Constitutionally protected right to free speech could be silenced and/or censored if a foreign
3 government objects to it.

4 236. YOUTUBE/GOOGLE never discloses to American citizen registered users that any
5 monetization from ad revenue that they may be entitled to, could be suspended, restricted, or
6 ended, if a foreign government objects to it.

7 237. YOUTUBE/GOOGLE never disclosed to American citizen registered users that it
8 abandoned its original principles of American Constitutional style free speech in favor of a more
9 censored European/Chinese ideological perspective.

10 238. YOUTUBE/GOOGLE never disclosed to American citizen registered users that it
11 maintained blacklists of words, websites, users, and/or other material/content.

12 239. YOUTUBE/GOOGLE never disclosed to American citizen registered users and
13 advertisers that through algorithm censorship and blacklists, such as Twiddler, Adscorer and
14 other internal tools, it artificially promoted (increasing traffic) and demoted (decreasing traffic)
15 websites, YouTube channels, and other online material. By doing this, YOUTUBE/GOOGLE
16 artificially increased ad revenue for YOUTUBE/GOOGLE and the organizations and individuals
17 promoted, while at the same time artificially decreasing ad revenue for organizations and
18 individuals demoted.

19 240. At all times, GOOGLE/YOUTUBE was aware they were misleading American citizen
20 registered users, as described above, including but not limited to, through falsely claiming they
21 maintained no blacklists and didn't shadow ban or otherwise wrongfully censor legal content

1 from their platforms.

2 241. GOOGLE, in their ongoing effort to conceal these and other facts proving GOOGLE's
3 malfeasance from American people, GOOGLE CEO, Sundar Pichai, knowingly, purposefully,
4 and maliciously lied to the United States Congress when forthrightly and expressly asked about
5 these issues. This is a violation of United States Federal Law.

6 242. PLAINTIFF LEWIS, as well as the American public, generally, was ignorant of the fact
7 that GOOGLE/YOUTUBE misrepresented/concealed the facts contained in statements 1 thru

8 242. At all times, GOOGLE/YOUTUBE, purposefully and with willful intent, expected their
9 misrepresentations/omissions be acted upon, by PLAINTIFF LEWIS specifically and the
10 American people, generally.

11 243. LEWIS, because he relied on misrepresentations and/or omissions of DEFENDANTS
12 was damaged as described in statements 1 thru 227 herein, including but not limited to, having
13 his channel demonetized, having his videos censored in a variety of ways, and being
14 discriminated against based on his national origin as a patriotic American citizen, his Christian
15 beliefs, thru censoring his Constitutionally protected right to free speech and freedom to
16 associate.

17 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

18 **(Breach of Implied Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing)**

19 244. PLAINTIFF LEWIS alleges and incorporates all preceding allegations as fully set forth
20 above in paragraphs 1 through 231.

21 245. LEWIS and GOOGLE/YOUTUBE entered into written contracts in which

1 GOOGLE/YOUTUBE agreed to provide access to GOOGLE services, YouTube access, hosting,
2 streaming, advertising and/or ad revenue share services to LEWIS. Those contracts give
3 GOOGLE/YOUTUBE unilateral discretion to remove, restrict, demonetize or demote (decrease
4 traffic) LEWIS' content as they see fit. It also allow GOOGLE/YOUTUBE to change their
5 contractual terms at any times, without notice to LEWIS, and requires LEWIS to stipulate to
6 agreeing to any changes, whatever they may be.

7 246. Implied in those contracts is the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing. This is
8 especially true since these contracts are, by definition, are contracts of adhesion, and provide
9 GOOGLE/YOUTUBE unilateral and unfettered discretionary control over literally every aspect
10 of their contractual relationship with LEWIS. YOUTUBE/GOOGLE have exercised this control,
11 repeatedly, and without any meaningful notice to LEWIS, and without any meaningful
12 negotiation, discussion, or credible/meaningful appeal. To the extent GOOGLE/YOUTUBE's
13 discretionary authority under these contracts is valid, they are obliged to exercise them fairly and
14 in good faith.

15 247. LEWIS, for his part, substantially performed all significant duties required of him under
16 his written agreements with GOOGLE/YOUTUBE and/or was excused from those duties and/or
17 activities. None of LEWIS' demonetized and/or restricted videos violates the letter or spirit of
18 any term in GOOGLE/YOUTUBE's contracts with LEWIS.

19 248. GOOGLE/YOUTUBE was bound by the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing
20 in their agreements, terms, and other policies, not to engage in any acts, conduct, or omissions
21 that would impair or diminish LEWIS' rights and benefits of the parties' agreements, United

1 States Law, or lawful rights provided to LEWIS under the United States Constitution. Pursuant to
 2 the terms of those agreements, LEWIS was to have equal and organic access to a wide audience
 3 to promote his messages, and it was in reliance on GOOGLE/YOUTUBE's representations to:
 4 "help you grow...discover what works best for you...give you tools, insights, and best practices
 5 for using your voice and videos." This is the reason LEWIS chose YouTube as the main host of
 6 his videos. Also, pursuant to those agreements, LEWIS was entitled to some portion of ad
 7 revenue profits that GOOGLE/YOUTUBE earned as a direct result of hosting LEWIS' content.
 8 However, GOOGLE/YOUTUBE have, by acts and omissions alleged herein, intentionally and
 9 tortiously breached the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing by unfairly, unlawfully,
 10 and discriminatorily, interfering with LEWIS' rights to receive benefits of those contracts.

11 249. GOOGLE/YOUTUBE willfully engaged in the forgoing acts and omissions with full
 12 knowledge that they were bound to act consistently with the covenant of good faith and fair
 13 dealing. Those acts and omissions were not only failures to act fairly, and in good faith, but they
 14 were acts of oppression, discrimination, fraud, and actual malice.

15 250. As a direct and proximate result of the aforementioned conduct of GOOGLE/YOUTUBE,
 16 LEWIS suffered and continues to suffer, immediate and irreparable injury in fact, including lost
 17 income, reduced viewership, and damage to his brand, reputation, and goodwill, for which there
 18 exists no adequate remedy at law.

19 **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

20 **(GOOGLE/YOUTUBE's Contracts Are Unconscionable)**

21 251. PLAINTIFF LEWIS alleges and incorporates all preceding allegations as fully set forth

1 above in paragraphs 1 through 228.

2 252. GOOGLE/YOUTUBE's adhesion contracts with LEWIS are unconscionable because of
3 unequal bargaining power as alleged earlier in this complaint. GOOGLE/YOUTUBE not only
4 have majority market penetration in the United States, but are in fact a monopoly. Whereas,
5 LEWIS is an individual with nowhere near the influence, net worth, or global impact of
6 GOOGLE.YOUTUBE.

7 253. GOOGLE/YOUTUBE's adhesion contractual provision that allows them to change any
8 of the terms at any time, at will, without notice to LEWIS, and also requires him to pre-stipulate
9 to any of these "at will" changes without no notice or negotiation whatsoever, constitutes unfair
10 surprise to LEWIS, which is unconscionable.

11 254. The adhesion contractual term that allows GOOGLE/YOUTUBE to "at will" make
12 changes to any and all terms of the agreement, as also been adopted by GOOGLE/YOUTUBE's
13 main competition, thus LEWIS has no meaningful choice of whether or not to publish videos on
14 YOUTUBE's platform, because most if not all, of their main competitors have either the same or
15 constructively similar terms within their agreements and YOUTUBE has the most market
16 penetration/ market power/ monopoly power of any company that offers the same or a
17 constructively similar service.

18 255. The ability to make "at will" changes provision of GOOGLE/YOUTUBE's contracts,
19 when combined with the requirement for LEWIS to pre-stipulate to any "at will" changes
20 DEFENDANTS make, potentially forces LEWIS to unknowingly pre-waive his legal and
21 constitutional rights. This constitutes unfair surprise and renders any contract with the ability to

1 make “at will” changes unconscionable, on its face.

2 256. GOOGLE/YOUTUBE, as previously alleged herein, has knowingly, maliciously, and
3 willfully, used this and other unconscionable clauses within its contracts to oppress, discriminate,
4 and otherwise maliciously harm LEWIS by forcing him to lose income, reputation, damage to his
5 brand, reduced viewership and other damages as alleged herein.

6 **SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

7 **(Lanham Act- 15 U.S.C. §1125 et seq.)**

8 257. PLAINTIFF LEWIS alleges and incorporates all preceding allegations as fully set forth
9 above in paragraphs 1 through 242.

10 258. GOOGLE/YOUTUBE are engaged in interstate commerce and competition through
11 hosting, creating, advertising, and soliciting and receiving revenue for advertising, video
12 streaming, services on the YouTube.com website. GOOGLE/YOUTUBE competes with video
13 producers like LEWIS in the market of online video streaming/viewing by creating, hosting, and
14 promoting their own online video content.

15 259. GOOGLE/YOUTUBE engage in an ongoing pattern and practice of knowingly and
16 willfully misleading and deceptive advertisement and unfair competition. GOOGLE/YOUTUBE,
17 advertise themselves as a word, term, name, symbol, and device, as a forum for open and
18 intellectually diverse expression by a variety of speakers/registered users across the globe.
19 GOOGLE/YOUTUBE actively, unfairly, knowingly and deceptively misrepresent the nature,
20 characteristics, and qualities of GOOGLE/YOUTUBE’s services and other commercial activities
21 as an equal, open and diverse public forum committed to American style free speech. GOOGLE/

1 YOUTUBE unfairly enhance their image and goodwill of their content, while
2 degrading/demoting/restricting LEWIS and his videos by suggesting LEWIS and his speech are
3 offensive, hateful and/or otherwise inappropriate and/or objectionable.

4 260. GOOGLE/YOUTUBE's false representations and unfair competition deceived, and had a
5 tendency to deceive, substantial segments of GOOGLE/YOUTUBE's audience, including video
6 producers like LEWIS, viewers, and advertisers, who rely on those misrepresentations and are
7 wrongfully induced to traffic and/or otherwise do business with YOUTUBE, and to view/not
8 view particular videos. As a direct and proximate consequence of GOOGLE/YOUTUBE's
9 actions as alleged in this complaint, LEWIS has suffered and continues to suffer immediate and
10 irreparable injury in fact, including, but not limited to, lower viewership, decreased/lost ad
11 revenue, a potential reduction in advertisers willing to purchase advertisements that were
12 previously shown on LEWIS's videos, diverted viewership, and damage to LEWIS' brand,
13 reputation, and goodwill.

14 261. GOOGLE/YOUTUBE's wrongful acts were taken with oppression, discriminatory intent,
15 fraud and/or actual malice. LEWIS attempted to remedy the situation through YouTube's internal
16 appeals process, which is the only mechanism available to LEWIS. GOOGLE/YOUTUBE
17 repeatedly refused to uncensor his videos and restore his ad revenue and/or cease other forms of
18 discrimination against LEWIS alleged herein. GOOGLE/YOUTUBE has yet to articulate any
19 credible or otherwise meaningful for their differential treatment of LEWIS.

20 GOOGLE/YOUTUBE treats video producers like LEWIS the same as part of their normal
21 pattern and practice in the course of their daily business activities, by virtue of their internal

1 algorithm censorship through Twiddler and other internal tools, internal blacklists, foreign
2 government/agency trusted flaggers, and other forms of bad faith conduct alleged herein.

3 **EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

4 **(GOOGLE doesn't meet the "Good Faith" Requirements of 47 U.S.C. § 230)**

5 262. PLAINTIFF LEWIS alleges and incorporates all preceding allegations as fully set forth
6 above in paragraphs 1 through 247.

7 263. If the Court determines that 47 U.S.C. § 230 is constitutional, then LEWIS contends that
8 based on the allegations included herein, GOOGLE/YOUTUBE deserves no civil immunity from
9 liability, because, as previously stated herein, DEFENDANTS have not met the "good faith"
10 requirement for immunity from civil liability as required under to 47 U.S.C. § 230.

11 **NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

12 **(Tortious Interference with Economic Advantage)**

13 264. PLAINTIFF LEWIS alleges and incorporates all preceding allegations as fully set forth
14 above in paragraphs 1 through 249.

15 265. GOOGLE/YOUTUBE discriminates, demonetizes, and/or otherwise censors (as alleged
16 herein) LEWIS as part of an ongoing pattern and practice to silence American citizens on behalf
17 of foreign government trust flaggers and/or other agents.

18 266. LEWIS's YouTube channel, brand, and reputation, prior to GOOGLE/YOUTUBE's
19 knowingly unlawful and unethical interference, was growing significantly.

20 267. GOOGLE/YOUTUBE intentionally and maliciously interfered with LEWIS' business
21 interests by the conduct set forth above, specifically, without limitation, in its role as censoring

1 LEWIS on their websites and platforms, from which he has been algorithm censored and
2 demonetized.

3 268. LEWIS has suffered. Unless enjoined by this Court, will continue to suffer financial and
4 other damage as a direct and proximate result of GOOGLE/YOUTUBE's wrongful,
5 discriminatory, and malicious conduct. LEWIS has no adequate remedy at law.

6 **TENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

7 **(Request For Declaratory Relief)**

8 269. PLAINTIFF LEWIS alleges and incorporates all preceding allegations as fully set forth
9 above in paragraphs 1 through 254.

10 270. An actual controversy exists between LEWIS and GOOGLE/YOUTUBE as to whether
11 GOOGLE/YOUTUBE's policies, procedures and their pattern and practice as applied and
12 alleged herein violate 42 U.S.C. § 1983, 42 U.S.C. § 2000a, 15 U.S.C. § 1125, the
13 constitutionality of 47 U.S.C. § 230, and (if the court determines 47 U.S.C. § 230 is
14 constitutional) whether or not GOOGLE/YOUTUBE meet the good faith requirements for
15 immunity from civil liability under 47 U.S.C. § 230. Further, an actual controversy exists as to
16 whether or not GOOGLE/YOUTUBE's contracts with LEWIS are unconscionable.

17 271. A public policy and national public interest controversy also exists between LEWIS and
18 GOOGLE/YOUTUBE as to whether or not GOOGLE/YOUTUBE operates on within the United
19 States against United States citizens as a joint enterprise pervasively intertwined agent of foreign
20 governments.

21 272. Another public policy and national public interest controversy exists between LEWIS and

GOOGLE/YOUTUBE regarding “hate speech” policies. In the United States, neither Congress, nor the Courts have ever recognized “hate speech” as a valid and/or credible reason to silence and/or otherwise censor American citizens constitutionally protected right to free speech.

273. Unless the Court issues an appropriate declaration of rights, the parties and the American people will not know whether GOOGLE/YOUTUBE’s policies, procedures and normal pattern and practice regarding the DEFENDANT’s conduct comply with applicable State and Federal law, including but not limited to, United States Constitutional protections of American citizens. If the Court fails to issue an appropriate declaration of rights there will continue to be public policy and national public interest disputes and controversy surrounding GOOGLE/YOUTUBE’s policies, procedures, and application of them.

VI. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, PLAINTIFF LEWIS respectfully prays for relief and judgment as follows:

274. For Declaratory Judgments as follows:

- A) GOOGLE/YOUTUBE are joint-interest and pervasively intertwined state actors/agents of foreign governments pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and, in their individual capacity, violated and continue to violate LEWIS’ First Amendment rights to Free Speech and Freedom of Affiliation under color of foreign law.
- B) GOOGLE/YOUTUBE websites Google.com and YouTube.com are places of public accommodation, as online theaters and/or places of public exhibition within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. § 2000a and that DEFENDANTS discriminated against LEWIS because of his religion and national origin as a patriotic Christian and American citizen.

1 C) GOOGLE/YOUTUBE's hate speech polices used to censor American citizens, on their
2 face, are un-American and serve to chill LEWIS' free speech rights, and constitute an
3 unconscionable contract clause as a matter of Constitutional law, public policy, and
4 national public interest.

5 D) GOOGLE/YOUTUBE's contractual clause allowing them to alter the terms of their
6 contracts "at will" without notification and forcing to LEWIS to pre-stipulate to any and
7 all of GOOGLE/YOUTUBE's contractual alterations constitutes an unconscionable
8 contract clause and are unenforceable as a matter of law and public policy interest.

9 E) 47 U.S.C. § 230, facially and/or "as applied" to LEWIS is unconstitutional due to being
10 over-broad, vague, and/or internally inconsistent.

11 F) In the alternative, GOOGLE/YOUTUBE doesn't meet the "good faith" requirement for
12 immunity to civil liability pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 230.

13 G) GOOGLE/YOUTUBE committed Fraud by misrepresenting to LEWIS and the American
14 people that they don't maintain blacklists or artificially promote/demote content of users.

15 H) Any other judgments the Court deems appropriate, based on the facts alleged herein.

16 275. For an injunction requiring GOOGLE/YOUTUBE to:

17 A) cease and desist from capriciously restricting, demonetizing, or otherwise censoring of
18 any videos or other content of LEWIS and American Citizens on either YouTube.com or
19 any other website created, administered or run by DEFENDANTS.

20 B) Cease and desist enforcement of "Hate Speech" policies against LEWIS or any other
21 American citizen.

1 C) Publicly disclose which foreign governments or agencies (including their agents, public
2 and private) work with DEFENDANTS as trusted flaggers or in any other capacity.

3 D) Cease and desist artificially promoting and demoting videos and/or any other content on
4 its platforms.

5 276. For actual, compensatory, special, and statutory damages in an amount to be proven at
6 trial.

7 277. For punitive damages no less than \$5 billion dollars.

8 278. For restitution of financial losses or harm caused by DEFENDANTS conduct and in an
9 amount to be proven at trial.

10 279. Attorneys fees and costs of suit.

11 280. For prejudgment and post-judgment interests.

12 281. For any and all other additional relief the Court deems appropriate, just, and proper.

13 **JURY DEMAND**

14 PLAINTIFF demands trial by jury on all issues of law or fact so triable

15 DATED: November 10, 2019

16 Respectfully Submitted

17 Andrew Martin Esq.

18 By: /s/ Andrew Martin

19 Andrew Martin

20 Attorney for Plaintiff, Bob Lewis